MORNING EDITION

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War Prisoners Total Over 119,000

4 EAST ASIATIC NATIONS JOIN JAPAN IN GRAND CELEBRATION OF THIRTY-SEVENTH ARMY DAY

Thousands Pay Respects To Imperial Palace, Meiji Shrine

ATHLETIC MEETS HELD

Giant Paintings of Historic Battle of Mukden Exhibited At Kudan Hill

STUDENTS HOLD PARADE

Whole Japan was en fete on Wednesday. The 37th Army Day was observed in the midst of manifold glories of Japan's successive victories in the War of Greater East Asia, including the latest triumphs in Rangoon and the unconditional surrender of the whole Netherlands East Indies to Japan. It was also observed in Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, the Philippines and Shonan Island.

From early morning Tokyo people paid their visits to the spacious plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill and Meiji Shrine at Yoyogi to reaffirm their resolve and pledge their loyalty. Silent prayers were offered by many to the souls of the war dead at the Yasukuni Shrine. At the Meiji Shrine they called back to mind the great task achieved by the Emperor Meiji.

A large panoramic painting of the Battle of Mukden of March 10, 1905, which resulted in a decisive victory for Japan, was specially installed on the Military Museum in the compound of the Yasukuni Shrine. The painting showing the triumphant entry of Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, into the walled city of Mukden on March 10 was also displayed. In this picture the Japanese Commander-in-Chief accompanied by General Count Gentaro Kodama, his chief of staff, and other high army commanders is seen saluting to the army units lining the streets.

The death-defying parachutist units which descended on Palembang in Sumatra last month and many other thrilling fightings waged on land and sea and in the air in the War of Greater East Asia also were painted in the panorama. Many other exhibitions relating to military affairs which were held at various department stores in the city attracted a great number of visitors.

The Ginza and other main thoroughfares of the city were crowded by people celebrating this memorable day. Athletic meets also were held at various places. The army buglers paraded through the streets in the afternoon. At night a lecture meeting celebrating Army Day and was held at the Hibiya Municipal Hall, at which War Vice-minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura made a speech. Major-General Kenryo Sato, chief of the military affairs section, in the Military Affairs Bureau, of the War Ministry, spoke of the Battle of Mukden. A special radio program was also arranged on Army Day. A meeting praising Japanese parachutist units was held at night at the Gunjin Kaikan under the auspices of a local newspaper.

More than 1,000 students selected from young men's schools in 35 wards of Tokyo took part in a relay race sponsored jointly by the War, Education and Welfare Ministries, Tokyo Prefectural Government, Metropolitan Police Board and other institutions Wednesday afternoon. Young men, with a weighted knapsack on their backs and a gun in their hands, started from the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. The day's event was the second ever to be held, the first one having been staged the year before.

The happy day also was celebrated by Japanese residing in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, the Philippines and Shonan Island.

Mukden, which is most closely associated will Army Day, was in gala attire. The 1,500,000 people Japanese and Chinese, heartily celebrated the day. Shinto rites were held at the Hoten Shrine in memory of the Japanese men who died 37 years ago. In front of the War Monument there, a grand review was held by 30,000 Japanese students in the city. Representatives of various organizations paid their

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March 12 Designated As Second National Day of Celebration

Taking into consideration the great significance of the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, the Government has decided to make Thursday, March 12, the second National Celebration Day, it was announced Tuesday by the Board of Information. According to the announcement, every house on this day should hoist the national flag and at noon all nationals should, at their proper places, offer silent prayers for the souls of the war dead and for continued victories of the Imperial Forces. Schools are urged to hold congratulatory celebrations. It was also pointed out that appropriate celebrations may be conducted in overseas regions in accordance with the conditions prevailing there.

DIET TO CELEBRATE SURRENDER OF N.E.I.

Both Houses Will Reconvene in Special Session Tomorrow To Hear Details

FEATURE SPEECH BY TOJO

War and Navy Ministers Will Review Developments Since Fall of Singapore

Following the precedent set at the time of the collapse of Singapore, the Imperial Diet, which has been in recess since February 14, will be reconvened temporarily on March 12 to hear the Government's report on the complete and unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies to the Japanese, it was made known Tuesday, according to Domei.

The House of Peers will meet in plenary session at 10 a.m. Thursday morning and the House of Representatives will convene at 1 p.m. the same afternoon, according to arrangements reached between the chief secretaries of the two Houses Tuesday afternoon.

The forthcoming plenary sessions of the Diet will be featured by a speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo, who will explain the Government's policy to deal with new developments resulting from the progress of the war situation.

The Premier's speech will be followed by reports of the War and Navy Ministers on war developments after the fall of Singapore.

Both the House of Peers and House of Representatives will adopt resolutions expressing felicitation and thanks to the officers and men on the fronts for the signal victories achieved by them.

In this connection, the Cabinet Board of Information Tuesday afternoon issued a communique announcing that the Premier was expected to make a statement in the Imperial Diet on March 12 which will be followed by reports of the War and Navy Ministers on the war situation.

CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FORMED

U.S., British to Coordinate Economic Operations

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—It was reported from Washington today that the White House released a statement simultaneously with a London announcement of the creation of a British-American Caribbean Commission for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom and their possessions and bases in the Caribbean area.

The commission will consist of six members, three from each country, under the co-chairmanship of Sir Frank Stockdale and Mr. Charles S. Taussig, British and American representatives respectively.

Australian Diet Meets

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—Following an emergency Cabinet meeting called by Prime Minister John Curtin today, an extraordinary session of the Australian Parliament was held in order to clarify the Government's policy based on reports from the front and to obtain the support of Parliament, according to a Sydney report received here today.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT GRANTED

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a gracious Rescript to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army Forces in the Southern Region and to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet in appreciation of their meritorious services in connection with the operations in the East Indies, it was revealed by an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 3:50 p.m. Tuesday. The communique reads:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to summon the Army and Naval Chiefs of Staff today and to confer the following Imperial Rescript on the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army Forces in the Southern Region and on the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet:

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

"We deeply appreciate that the Army and Navy Forces operating in the East Indies area, in close and appropriate cooperation, have conquered various difficulties on their long journey and by brave and hard fighting have succeeded in annihilating the enemy air strength and navy forces and at the same time carried out very difficult landing operations in various areas, thereby smashing the strong enemy everywhere, capturing their main bases quickly and daringly and eradicating their influence."

Prisoners Taken in Malaya

In the battle of Mukden in 1905, 40,000 Russian prisoners of war were taken by the Japanese Forces. But during the operations in Malaya, the Japanese Fighting Forces captured nearly 100,000 men. These figures should of themselves indicate the scale of the war and the brilliant unsurpassed strategy employed by the Japanese Army. The photograph above shows the thousands upon thousands of war prisoners somewhere in Malaya. (Censored by War Ministry).

Special Attack Flotilla Made Up of Super-Men

Exploits of Young Officers Are Undying Example Of Spirit of Sacrifice for His Majesty The Emperor

The feat of the Special Attack Flotilla which accounted for the main units of the United States Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Hawaii left the world open-mouthed with amazement.

To the Imperial Navy, however, it was nothing more than just another demonstration of the spirit of sacrifice for the Sovereign and the State with which Japan's two fighting services are imbued.

The commander of the gallant flotilla, Commander Naoji Iwasa, was a man who like many men of the Imperial Navy and for that matter Army, had the strength of will to be able to blast himself to pieces in the defense of the country at any time.

The eight men under Commander Iwasa were all tempered in the will to die for the State.

One of them was an exponent of the Hagakuresho, which stands for the spirit of sacrificing life in defense of the State.

Short biographies of the members of the death-defying Special Attack Flotilla follow:

Commander Naoji Iwasa, leader of the Special Attack Flotilla, was a man who was a master of himself.

A letter he wrote to a friend before he decided to lead the Special Attack Flotilla shows the sort of man he was.

"I think I have come to the place for which I was bound," the letter said in part.

"I am glad that I have got into a state of mind where I can end my life if I desire. I think I have acquired the power to control myself."

It is easy to imagine the state of mind in which Commander Iwasa was when he was leading the members of the Special Attack Flotilla to death.

A reporter for the Domei called on the father of Commander Iwasa the same day the achievements of the nine members of the Special Attack Flotilla were announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

He found the commander's father, Naokichi Iwasa, ill at his home at Amakawara in the city of Maebashi, Gumma Prefecture.

Mr. Iwasa, who had been confined to his bed since the first of this year, told the reporter.

"I have just learned of the death of my son. I cannot go into details of my son's death.

"A man from the Navy Ministry told me the circumstances under which my son met death.

"My son wished to join the navy. I knew my son. So I allowed him to do what he pleased. My son died for the State. And I am sure that he was only too glad to do that.

Commander Iwasa was born in 1915, son of a farmer in Maebashi.

A man of the Joshu district, he had all that is best in heritage of the natives in this district.

He was a master of fencing, and friends agree that it was fencing which built up his character.

As a small child, Iwasa was a wonder to his neighbors. A man living next door to the Iwasa family one day was startled to see a small boy entering his garden. The boy approached a flower and stretched his hand toward it but he shook his head, and refrained from picking the flowers.

The child was Iwasa. The neighbor said to himself that he was sure the child would become a truly great man.

Commander Iwasa began to interest himself in fencing while he was a fifth year primary school student. He made a great progress in this martial art. At the time he graduated from the primary school, he was the most skillful fencer among the boys of the district.

It was at this time that he decided to catch the truth of the saying he learned from his fencing teacher that nothingness is the most powerful weapon under heaven.

At the Maebashi middle school, young Iwasa was a model student. He was a good scholar and skillful in fencing and other martial arts.

Iwasa was the proudest boy in the world when he was admitted into the Naval Academy. He had never given any hint that he had applied for enrollment in the navy school.

"I am full of hope," he scrawled on the margin of his photograph he had taken on the day he received the news of his admission into the naval school.

Young Iwasa was a great admirer of the sort of education given at the Naval Academy. He commented to a friend in his native town that only Spartan education makes man.

He used to spend holidays from the Naval Academy visiting his parents and old classmates. He would tell the latter that as a subject of Japan a man must see that he maintains the best traditions of his native place.

The last letter Commander Iwasa wrote to his parents, dated last fall, ran in part:

"I am going to make a move which I am sure will make the foes of Japan realize what justice as upheld by the Japanese race is. I hope that you will felicitate me if I am successful in my work."

The letter ended with two Japanese poems, telling of the joy of dying in defense of the State and of his determination to guard the country after he was no more.

Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno was born in Toga-mura, Toga-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, a son of a samurai family.

His father, who was a village head, was on friendly terms with such loyalists of early Meiji as Shinsaku Takasugi and Takamori Saigo. From his father, young Furuno made much progress in learning and martial arts.

As a primary school student, Furuno seemed to be like any ordinary child.

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Brilliant 3-Month Results of Army Made Public

PEACE RETURNING

The collective war results achieved by the Imperial Army during the past three months of the War of Greater East Asia, together with a review of the progress of successful operations on all fronts in the interval, were made public by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued on March 10 at noon as follows:

"1. On the outbreak of war, the Imperial Army, through close cooperation with the Imperial Navy, started grand-scale and intrepid offensive operations against the enemy forces on all Southern fronts, the air and land forces acting in close concert in these operations. On December 25, the Imperial Army reduced the fortress on the Island of Hongkong and on January 2 it occupied Manila, the capital of the Philippines. On the Malay front, Imperial Army Forces advanced rapidly over long distances in defiance of all sorts of obstacles and difficulties overwhelming and annihilating everywhere the enemy who put up stout resistance, until they forced the enemy at the Singapore fortress to surrender unconditionally on February 15. Thus, the three main bases possessed by the United States and Britain in East Asia were undermined. In the meantime, the Imperial Army reduced Guam Island, British Borneo and many other points of strategic importance, one after another in rapid succession, thereby tearing the enemy's lines of connection to pieces. Imperial Army Forces also advanced far into Burma after breaking through the natural barriers of the Shan range on the Thai-Burmese border. Further, they commenced operations against many islands of the Netherlands East Indies lying far south across the Equator.

"In the Burma area, after crushing the enemy's main force in the districts around Pegu and Rangoon, Imperial Army Forces occupied Rangoon, the capital of Burma, completely on March 8, while in the area of the Netherlands East Indies, they captured Batavia, the capital, on March 5, and cutting in two and besieging the enemy's main force near Bandoeng and near Surabaya in subsequent operations, they attacked the enemy vigorously, causing the entire force of the enemy to surrender unconditionally on March 9. Thus, in three months following the outbreak of the war, the Imperial Army succeeded in undermining the main bases of the enemy's Combined Army in the Southwestern Pacific, vindicating the prestige and valor of the Imperial Army in the world.

"2. Peace and order is being restored steadily in the areas under Japanese occupation thanks to pertinent measures adopted under military administration, and due to the loyal cooperation of all inhabitants, there is every prospect of the restoration work making speedy progress.

"3. Very high morale has been maintained among the officers and men on all fronts since the outbreak of the war. Although the Imperial Army Forces have been engaged in operations for over 90 days in the districts of intense heat where pestilence is rampant, there have been very few cases of feverish disease among them thanks to the perfection of Japanese field medicine, so that the outbreak of these cases has produced practically no effect on our strategical plans.

"Note. According to investigations made by a certain clearing hospital, of a total of 1,232 patients under treatment on January 31, only 90 were sufferers from malaria.

"4. The collective results achieved by the Imperial Army since the outbreak of the war, as ascertained up to March 7, are as follows (the figures given in parenthesis show those not certain):—

	Airplanes		
	Shot Down	Destroyed	Captured
Malaya	172 (46)	204 (6)	10
Philippines	27 (4)	152	..
Burma	178 (72)	112 (6)	1
Netherlands E. Indies	88 (24)	196 (88)	..
British New Guinea	3	..	5
Hongkong	12 (1)	17	5
Guam	..	..	..
Total	480 (147)	681 (100)	21

"Tanks, guns, machine-guns, rifles, automobiles, railway cars, ships and prisoners captured follow:—

	Tanks	Guns	Machine-guns	Rifles
Malaya	476	996	2,821	62,264
Philippines	26	56	77	15,650
Burma	19	94	76	3,333
Netherlands E. Indies	53	106	538	4,274
British New Guinea ..	8	28	77	385
Hongkong	10	122	1,020	988
Guam	..	2	24	813
Total	592	1,404	4,633	87,707

	Automobiles	Railway Cars	Ships (large and small)	Ships (large and small) Either sunk or destroyed
Malaya	12,940	1,859	295	88
Philippines	462	176	91	15
Burma	737	225	217	17
Netherlands E. Ind.	574	541	2	9
British New Guinea	220	..	10	..
Hongkong	1,470	309	141	5

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FALL OF SURABAYA IS TOLD BY SCRIBE

Surrender News Welcomed by Soldiers Who Had Been Advancing Night and Day

By Domei Staff Correspondent

SURABAYA, March 9.—News of the surrender of Surabaya was like a sniff of ammonia to the long column of tired men who had advanced day and night without rest after landing in Java.

The column advancing toward Surabaya revived like magic and, at a loss for words, they could only shout Banzai.

Preceding the main column, this correspondent rode to Surabaya in a staff car on the afternoon of March 8, and after many detours made necessary by destroyed bridges, entered Surabaya from the south suburbs at 5 p.m. today.

I discovered to my surprise that the city, which is the second largest in Java, already was full of disarmed Dutch soldiers who were roaming the streets at will.

I received the impression that the easy-going Dutch soldiers regarded war as some game and surrender just an end.

I could imagine them justifying the surrender by saying to themselves, "Well, we've done our duty to the best of our ability. What's done can't be undone."

Proceeding to the city's commercial docks, I discovered the origin of the heavy screen of smoke hanging over the city. It was clearly the result of futile scorched earth tactics of the defeated enemy, while farther on a naval arsenal and blocks lay in ruins attesting to the accuracy of Japanese bombing.

Leaving the automobile at the Japanese Consulate, this correspondent walked over to the shopping district of Surabaya asking passersby what had happened to Japanese residents who numbered almost 800. Apparently none knew anything about the whereabouts of these Japanese and some Dutch whom I asked replied with a shake of their heads while facial expressions begged forgiveness for the disappearance of the Japanese.

Again I was surprised to see street cars running normally. It gave me the impression that the Dutch did not surrender because all hope of strength was gone as they would have us believe. Plenty left here, I thought, if the enemy had the will to fight. I couldn't help wondering how Java could have considered itself part of the ABCD encirclement against Japan when its defenses and the will to defend were so clearly lacking.

It is clear to me now that the encirclement camp was backed by clever propaganda and that propagandists probably were hoping all the time that Japan wouldn't call the bluff.

Post-War Bandoeng

Domei

BANDOENG, March 9.—Immediately following official reports that Dutch forces had surrendered Bandoeng to the Japanese, I joined other correspondents and left Batavia with a unit of Japanese vanguards.

Heading southeast, we drove along an asphalt road crossing the steep Tangkoebanprahoe mountains and rode past numerous bark trees and rubber estates scattered throughout these green mountainous terrains.

After a two hours' ride, we entered a small town, Tjimahi, situated 11 kilometers north of Bandoeng. Acres and acres of tea plantations surround Tjimahi, changed to a ghost village as civilians fled with the Dutch forces, who deserted their magnificent barracks which formed the nucleus of Tjimahi city life. I did not see any portion of the city damaged.

From Tjimahi to Bandoeng is a 900 meters climb. Bandoeng being a year round resort, we began to see white roofs and luxurious villas rearing out of the foliage of tropical trees, shrubs and greens. Smiling natives, who lined both sides of the highway cheered us and waved hands, handkerchiefs and Rising Sun flags as we rolled by.

As soon as we entered the fortified areas of Bandoeng running along both sides of the highway, we saw barbed wire entanglements entwined among rubber plantations and freshly painted pill-boxes, which stared at us menacingly.

The outskirts of the city of Bandoeng are beautifully lined with avenues of trees and there are many cozy homes of arrogantly rich Dutch and Anglo-Saxons. However, the marks of war are evident.

I saw several armored cars abandoned along the streets. We rode past the campus of Bandoeng Engineering College and drove into the city of Bandoeng.

Although the walks, lawns and open lots were pockmarked, they were not a result of aerial bombings or shellings, but were dugouts and trenches dug by the Netherlands East Indies forces.

Building the city of Bandoeng is said to have cost the Dutch Government seven million guilders. All the houses are slender two-storied buildings resembling a Balinese scene city of paradise.

The main street of Bandoeng was clustered with 200,000 refugees, who had fled to Bandoeng seeking shelter and protection.

As soon as we entered Bandoeng's Fifth Avenue, several natives approached asking us to employ them in whatever way as they wanted to help the Japanese Forces restore peace and order in Bandoeng.

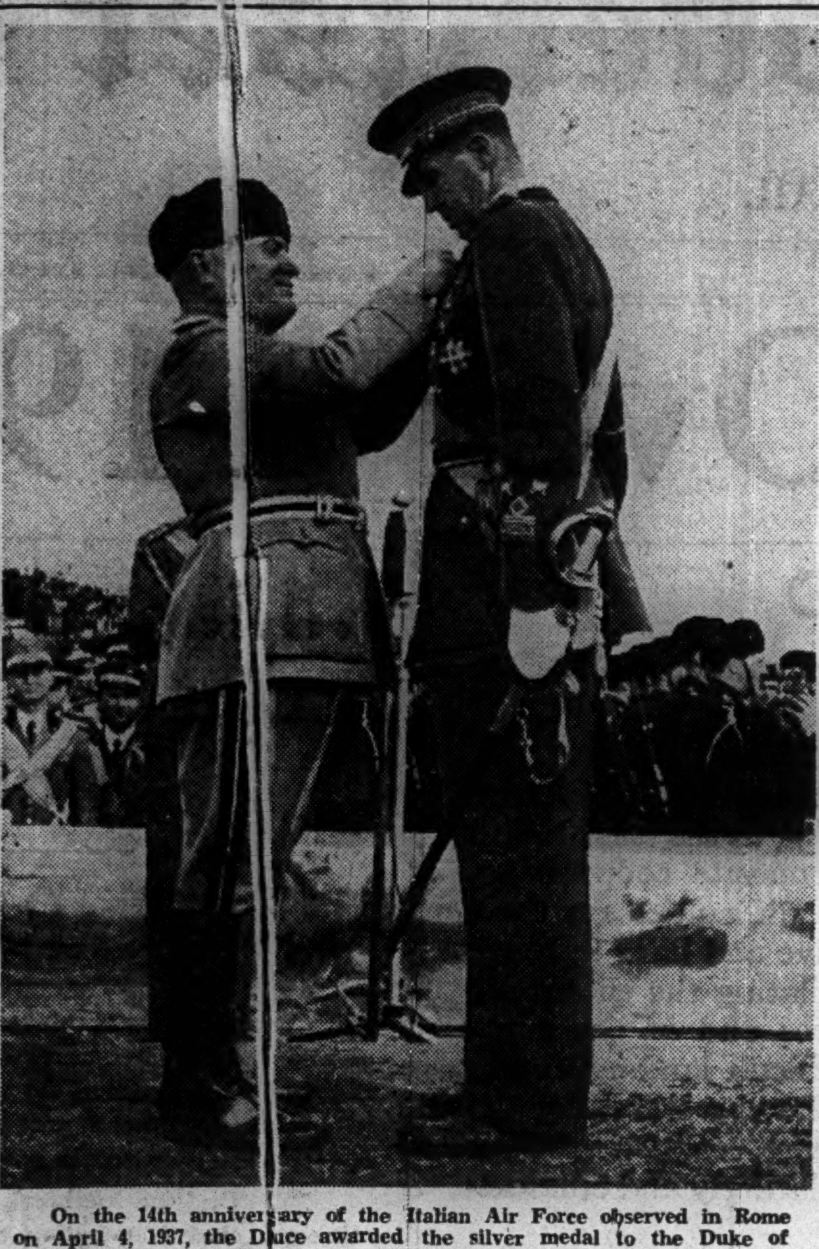
Dutch flags having already disappeared, Rising Sun flags had begun to flutter in the Java breeze.

British Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, March 7.—The British-chartered Norwegian steamer Taurus, of 4,707 tons, has been sunk in Atlantic Ocean waters, according to a dispatch received here today from Oslo.

Duce Honors Late Italian Hero



On the 14th anniversary of the Italian Air Force observed in Rome on April 4, 1937, the Duce awarded the silver medal to the Duke of Aosta, former Viceroy of Ethiopia, and Commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, who died in Nairobi on March 3.

SWEDISH KING UNDERGOES SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Crown Prince to Conduct State Business During Father's Illness

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—The following bulletin has been issued with regard to the successful operation just conducted on King Gustav of Sweden, the German News Agency reports:

"His Majesty the King was operated on at about noon today during which a large stone in the bladder was removed.

"The operation progressed normally and the King's condition after the operation is completely satisfactory."

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Gustav Adolf was commissioned today during a special Crown Council meeting to conduct State business during the illness of his father.

The Crown Council meeting was held before the operation on the King.

Brazilian Ship Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 9.—According to a dispatch received here today from Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian vessel Arabutan, of 7,878 tons, formerly the Italian ship, Cappera, seized by Brazil, has been sunk 70 miles off Newport News, Virginia, on the United States Atlantic coast.

Memorial Service For Duke of Aosta To Be Held Today

Memorial services for the Duke of Aosta, the late Viceroy of Ethiopia, and Commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, will be sponsored by the Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, Mario Indelli, at the Catholic Church in Sekiguchidai, Koishikawa-ku, at 10:30 a.m. today. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, honorary patron of the Japan-Italy Association, will be present at the ceremony. Also attending the rites will be members of the Italian colony, representatives of the Japanese Government and members of the Axis and neutral diplomatic corps.

ASSASSINS HANDED OVER

Turkish Police Cross-Examine Men Who Tried to Kill Von Papen

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—Sergei Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, today held a lengthy conversation with Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu in connection with the recent Soviet-Turkish incident, the German News Agency reported from Ankara.

Two persons who had taken refuge at the Soviet embassy and who are believed to have been connected with the recent bombing outrage against Colonel Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, have been handed over to the Turkish police, D.N.B. added.

War Prisoners Total Over 119,000

(Continued From Page 1)

Guam	140	..	11	..
Total	16,543	3,110	767	134

	War Captives	Dead Bodies Left Behind
Malaya	97,800	8,210
Philippines	1,100	12,187
Burma	1,706	57,062
Netherlands E. Indies	5,947	685
British New Guinea	591	300
Hongkong	11,241	1,555
Guam	643	..
Total	119,028	79,999

"(Note) The number of enemy dead bodies left behind in the Malay area is the total up to the penetration of the Japanese Forces in Johore Bharu."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

VAN MOOK FLEES TO AUSTRALIA, SCORES ALLIES

Herbertus J. Van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who arrived in Adelaide, Australia after fleeing from Java together with 11 other high officials reported that Bandoeng had fallen to the Japanese. Van Mook, who had left his wife and family behind, offered little hope of any prolonged stand against the Japanese.

The Netherlands official declared that "we are here to carry on the fight against the enemy, not to run way from them." He said that allied troops and American pilots of huge flying fortresses who were helping defend the island undoubtedly did their best, but added that it was a case of too little aid which came too late.

Revealing that some Dutch have openly assailed the allies for letting them down, Van Mook admitted, "There is no use hiding the fact that there is some bitterness in certain places in Java."

LONDON ADMITS RANGOON FALL; HUTTON REPLACED

Immediately following the admission that Rangoon had fallen to the Japanese, London announced that Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Alexander had been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Vernon M. Hutton as the Commanding officer in Burma.

Special Attack Unit Formed by Super-Men

(Continued From Page 1)

Close friends saw that he was a most fearless boy. They recall how he was glad to place himself in difficult positions. They remember that one day Furuno as a fourth year pupil managed to get across a turbulent stream although he did not know how to swim.

A teacher under whom young Furuno learned while a middle school student told Domei:

"Young Furuno had nothing remarkable about his character. He was taciturn, and casual observers might have concluded he was good for nothing. There was something about his mediocrity which struck me. I instinctively thought that his very mediocrity would make him great. His achievements in the Battle of Hawaii showed that he had something in him that others could not fathoms."

Mrs. Furuno, mother of Lieutenant-Commander Furuno, told Domei:

"Since I heard from my son the last time I had been praying that he might serve the State well. When the war is over I wish to visit Hawaii and console the spirits of the members of the Special Attack Flotilla."

Lieutenant-Commander Furuno's last letter to his parents contained two Japanese poems. One told of his readiness to die for the sake of the Sovereign. The other told of how glad he was at the thought of dying in the attack.

Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama hailed from the city of Kagoshima, Kagoshima Prefecture, in Kyushu.

He was a typical man of Satsuma, which also produced the late Marquis Heihachiro Togo, hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War.

As a young man, Lieutenant-Commander Yokoyama lost his father, who had seen action in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.

Interviewed by Domei, Mrs. Yokoyama, mother of the hero of the Battle of Hawaii, said:

"I do not know anything about what was achieved by my son. I only know that he died in the manner in which he had said he would like to die.

"His elder brother was killed in action some time ago. The spirit of my husband who was with the army in the Chinese and Russian wars of 1898 and 1904-5 I am sure, has been consoled by the fact that two of his sons died in defense of the State."

Commander Yokoyama had graduated from the Navay Academy with honors. From childhood Yokoyama was taught by his parents not to accept defeat. Friends recall how young Yokoyama was always fiery with the fighting spirit.

Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o was an upholder of the Hagakure spirit, that is, the spirit of giving up his life for the sake of the State.

From his father, who is the principal of a national school in Saga Prefecture, from which he hailed, he gained the elementary knowledge of the rules embodied in the Hagakuresho.

He was initiated into the secrets of the Hagakuresho while he was a student at a middle school.

Leutenant Hiro-o visited his parents for the last time last fall. Then, the following conversation took place between him and his mother:

Lieutenant: I am sure you will not cry if I am to be killed.

Mother: Why cry? If you die defending the country, that will please me immensely.

Lieutenant: Well said!

Lieutenant Hiro-o's last letter to his parents was in part as follows:

"Nothing is a greater honor to a Japanese than to be in action in defense of the State. I thank you for having trained me to be a man clear in heart and beloved of justice. I am sure that I shall be a dutiful son if I die for the sake of the country."

Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki, a native of Kokufu-mura, Shimane Prefecture, was employed at a factory in Osaka before he entered the Marine Barracks in 1942.

A relative of Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Sasaki told Domei:

"I have not heard anything about the death of Sasaki. I cannot believe that he should have achieved such great results.

"He came to see me last fall for the last time. At that time he did not say anything about the attack in which he died. I am glad that he died attacking the enemy."

Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama, a native of Gojomura, Okayama Prefecture, entered the Marine Barracks after graduation from a primary school.

His parents did not know that he had joined the submarine division until last fall when he had a holiday from the barracks and spent it with his people.

Chief Warrant Officer Katayama's last letter to his parents contained the following passage:

"I have decided to die attacking the enemy. A man has to die sooner or later. I am glad that I have an opportunity of dying for the State. If you learn of my death, please praise me."

Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki, a native of Kawai-mura, Miye Prefecture, was a man who met death with a smile. Before he joined the Navy he helped his father on the farm.

Mr. Inagaki, father of the hero of the Battle of Hawaii, told Domei:

"Last time he visited us, he behaved as though he was on one of his usual visits to us. He asked me to see that the house was kept tidy."

Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Ueda, who hailed from Shinjo, Hiroshima Prefecture, joined the Navy after he was graduated from a middle school.

His father, a 69-year old man, told Domei:

"My son visited me last fall. Then he was in a very cheerful frame of mind. On the day on which he was to return to the Marine Barracks, he developed a high temperature. I advised him to delay returning, but to this he turned a deaf ear. The day before he returned he repaired a bridge for me, standing naked in the stream. That brought on the fever. I know that this was his last act of kindness to me."

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Japan's Sea Power

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Burma has fallen into Japanese hands. Java has unconditionally surrendered. The Japan-encircling front thus has been shattered to pieces. However adroit their propaganda warfare may be, the United States and Britain will not be able to keep secret, these losses. What has become of their bluff and boasting of offering resistance to the last man? Theirs is a war found with a mean spirit. We even doubt whether they have a fighting spirit. History reveals that any country depending upon others will finally be defeated. The Netherlands East Indies is no exception to the rule. After all, the Netherlands' territory has completely disappeared from East Asia. We wonder to whom the Netherlands will owe its grudge. Leaders of the United States and Britain, if they have any conscience, must be ashamed to have led the Netherlands to the miserable plight it finds itself in now.

What we should like to learn is whether the United States and Britain will remain overlooking the fact that power over the whole of the Greater East Asia Sea has been secured by Japan. Guiding principles of the United States and Britain may be that they do not care for the downfall of small countries. At any rate, their leaders used to boast before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that Japan could be defeated with ease. We should like to hear them say something about this.

The Fate of the Chungking Administration

MIYAKO—It is curious to know how the Chungking Administration, which has kept up its useless resistance against Japan for the past five years in sole reliance on Anglo-American aid, will regard the series of brilliant victories which Japan has been gaining since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The impotence of the United States and Britain has been amply revealed by their loss of Hongkong, Singapore and the Philippines to the Japanese. How unreliable these countries are has also been proved by the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies Army.

The Chinese merchants in the Southern regions, numbering 8,000,000, on whose support the Chungking Government has hitherto relied, are showing unmistakable signs of approaching Japan as the result of their better appreciation of Japan's true intentions. The Burma Road, the sole route of supply so far available for Chungking, has now been closed by the occupation of Rangoon by the Japanese Forces. If Chungking tries to open a new route, the Japanese Army will surely foil its scheme soon. The example of the Netherlands East Indies shows most clearly how futile is the resistance which the Chungking Administration is still offering to Japan.

Netherlands Surrenders

YOMIURI—The 93,000 Dutch troops with the 5,000 Anglo-American-Australian fugitive soldiers have unconditionally surrendered to the Japanese Forces. Java was the last stronghold for the troops of the Joint Nations "besieging" Japan. After the fall of Singapore, they made the island their last-ditch defense against the attacking forces. They vainly tried to regain their lost ground with General Sir Archibald Wavell as their Commander-in-Chief. The surprise landing of the Japanese Forces on Java on March 1 and their subsequent fierce offensive, however, threw the joint troops into utter confusion and disorder. All their efforts to resist the surging onset of the Japanese Forces failed and finally they surrendered. In only three months following the start of the War of Greater East Asia the Japan-encircling "iron" chain has been snapped asunder. Thus, the remaining influence of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands in East Asia has been completely wiped out. The strategic significance of Japan's domination of the Netherlands East Indies in this War is immeasurably great, because of the fact that the chain connecting the three countries has been cut asunder.

The domination of the Netherlands East Indies has decided upon the destiny of the War of Greater East Asia in Japan's advantage. The general situation thus has been laid out clearly. However hard the United States and Britain may attempt to upset Japan's position, their attempts will not affect it in the least. Japan's strategic position of absolute non-defeat thus has been consolidated. President Roosevelt's bluff that the United States will assume a large scale offensive with increased naval strength in 1944 will be reduced to a mere foolish dream. In spite of this crushing defeat experienced by the United States and Pritain, however, they are likely to resume their warlike attitude after completing preparations depending upon their rich resources. We, however, are determined to meet this at any time. War in the real sense will start from now on. This is the time for the Japanese nation to be more alert than ever.

The Netherlands East Indies Yields

MIYAKO—The Netherlands East Indies Army surrendered unconditionally to the invincible Japanese Army on March 9. The entire Netherlands East Indies was brought to her knees in only nine days after the Japanese Forces landed on Java Island and 60 days after the first blow was struck by Japan at Dutch Borneo. The Netherlands, who lost her homeland to Germany, has now lost the Netherlands East Indies.

The Netherlands persisted in turning a deaf ear to Japan's overtures for the conclusion of a peaceful trade Agreement and finally made common cause with the anti-Axis group against Japan, and for the mistaken course which she has shaped in this way, it is paying the penalty of utter ruin. The resistance which the Netherlands East Indies put up against Japan was absolutely meaningless, and we cannot but express sympathy with Queen Wilhelmina who has lost her country through the shortsighted policy pursued by her statesmen.

The Surrender of The Netherlands East Indies

HOCHI—As the result of the unconditional surrender of the enemy forces on Java Island on March 9, the entire island of Java has fallen under Japanese sway. That this great war achievement was scored after only nine days of fighting will add an illustrious page to the war history of the world and everybody will irresistibly be struck by the valor and bravery of the Japanese Forces which brought about this brilliant success. The Netherlands, which has lost Borneo, Sumatra and Java, will pass out of existence.

Japan never desired to go to war with the Netherlands. Sincerely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with that country, Japan repeatedly asked it to reconsider its mistaken course, but all Japan's efforts proving of no avail, the Netherlands joined the Allied camp against Japan. If the Netherlands faces the fate of ruin, therefore, it is only taking the consequences of its own foolish course.

Although the larger part of the regions forming the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been brought under Japanese control, this does not mean that the War of Greater East Asia has come to an end. Now that Australia and India have come to figure as enemy bases, the Japanese nation must renew its courage and determination in order to push the war even more vigorously.

It is nevertheless undeniable that the Anglo-American front has been helplessly weakened in consequence of the subjugation of Java by Japan. The fact that the National Congress Party in India has presented the British Government with a demand for complete independence for India is proof that Britain has ceased to make its influence sufficiently felt in India. Britain is heading for ultimate ruin.

4 East Asia Nations Observe Army Day

(Continued From Page 1)

visit to the graveyard of the Russian soldiers and decorated it with floral wreaths.

A grand celebration of Army Day was held at the Military Club, Peking, which was attended by General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China. In response to the Japanese, various ceremonial functions and entertainments were conducted by the Chinese authorities and people. The 100,000 Japanese in Shanghai also took part in a series of ceremonial functions commemorating Army Day while in Nanking Japanese Army Units there carried out maneuvers in a suburb of the Chinese capital.

A sham street fighting was staged in Hanoi, French Indo-China, by Japanese troops there in celebration of the occasion. At Shonan Island the soldiers and officers at the command of Supreme Commander Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita bowed respecfully toward the Imperial Palace. The event also was appropriately celebrated in Manila.

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RANGOON COLLAPSE HEARTENS BURMESE

Evacuees Say Fall Heightens Native Hopes for Freedom

The Burmese people will be only too glad to learn of the occupation of Rangoon, capital of their country, by the Imperial Forces, declared Hidezo Yamada, merchant, and Rainosuke Sata of the Yokohama Specie Bank in commenting on the fall of Rangoon to Domei.

Mr. Yamada, who lives at Enokicho, Ushigome Ward was in Burma for 40 years, most of which he spent in Rangoon as a merchant. He returned to Japan when the tension in the situation between Japan and Burma mounted after the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Sata was the manager of the Rangoon office of the Yokohama Specie Bank for two years. He returned to Japan in September last year.

Burma Buddhist Country

Mr. Yamada told of Rangoon in the following strain:

"Burma, Buddhist country, is full of pagodas, and Buddhist priests in their resplendent yellow robes, asking alms of pedestrians are in evidence everywhere.

"Rangoon is the capital of the "Country of Buddhism" as Burma is termed.

"The city is on the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River. A political and communication center for the country, the city has a population of 400,000. There are 150,000 Indians who top the long list of races which make up the inhabitants of the city. Chinese and Burmese come next.

Rangoon Commercial Center

"The city has an open port, which ranks next to Bombay and Calcutta among the ports of the Indian empire.

"There is a long row of warehouses on the waterfront of the city. Terminus of the Burma Road, the city is alive with commercial activity. General merchandise forms the bulk of cangoes brought by vessels to the city. They usually clear with cangoes of rice, hemp, and tin.

"At the entrance to Rangoon are large oil tanks to which oil is brought from the producing center by a pipe more than 500 miles long. The annual output of oil in Burma is put at 1,500,000 tons.

"Climatic conditions in Burma are favorable during the four months from November to February. At other times of the year, there is a warmth, which is tempered by cool breezes.

City of Mystery

"The city of Rangoon was built in 1852 according to plans made by Lieutenant Fraser, who had decided that the city should be worthy of being the capital of the 'Country of Buddhism.' Truely, there is something of a profound mystery about Rangoon, a fact which is held accountable for the special attachment casual visitors to the city feel toward it.

"Rangoon is divided into three sections, port, business quarters, and uptown district. The city is kept in an order which suggests that those responsible for its maintenance believe in military discipline.

"Street-cars, automobiles, and carts pulled by oxen or horses form the chief means of transportation in the city. The roads are modern, most of them paved with asphalt and lined with acacias. Usually the intersections of roads are marked by pagodas.

Tallest Pagoda Here

"On a height to the west of Royal Lake which is close to Rangoon is the famous Shoay-Dragon Pagoda. The tallest in the world, this particular pagoda is the object of worship by Buddhists. In daytime it is visited by an unending stream of persons.

"There are stone images of a Korean dog at the entrance to the compound where the world's tallest pagoda is located. These images attract many visitors to Burma."

Mr. Sata's account of Pegu, the ancient capital of Burma, follows:

"Pegu is within two hours of Rangoon by automobile. This city had formed a most important point in the defense line of Rangoon. When this city fell into Japanese hands the other day, I thought that a similar fate would befall Rangoon in a very short time.

"The old capital of Burma is full of Buddhistic associations. It stands in the heart of a large level plain, and is the terminous of a railway line which connects Burma with the Malay Peninsula.

Friendly Toward Japanese

"The residents of Pegu, like those of other cities and towns in Burma, are extremely friendly toward the Japanese. The Burmese people have many of the traits observable in the Japanese. They are impatient, reminding one of the Yedokko, native inhabitants of Tokyo.

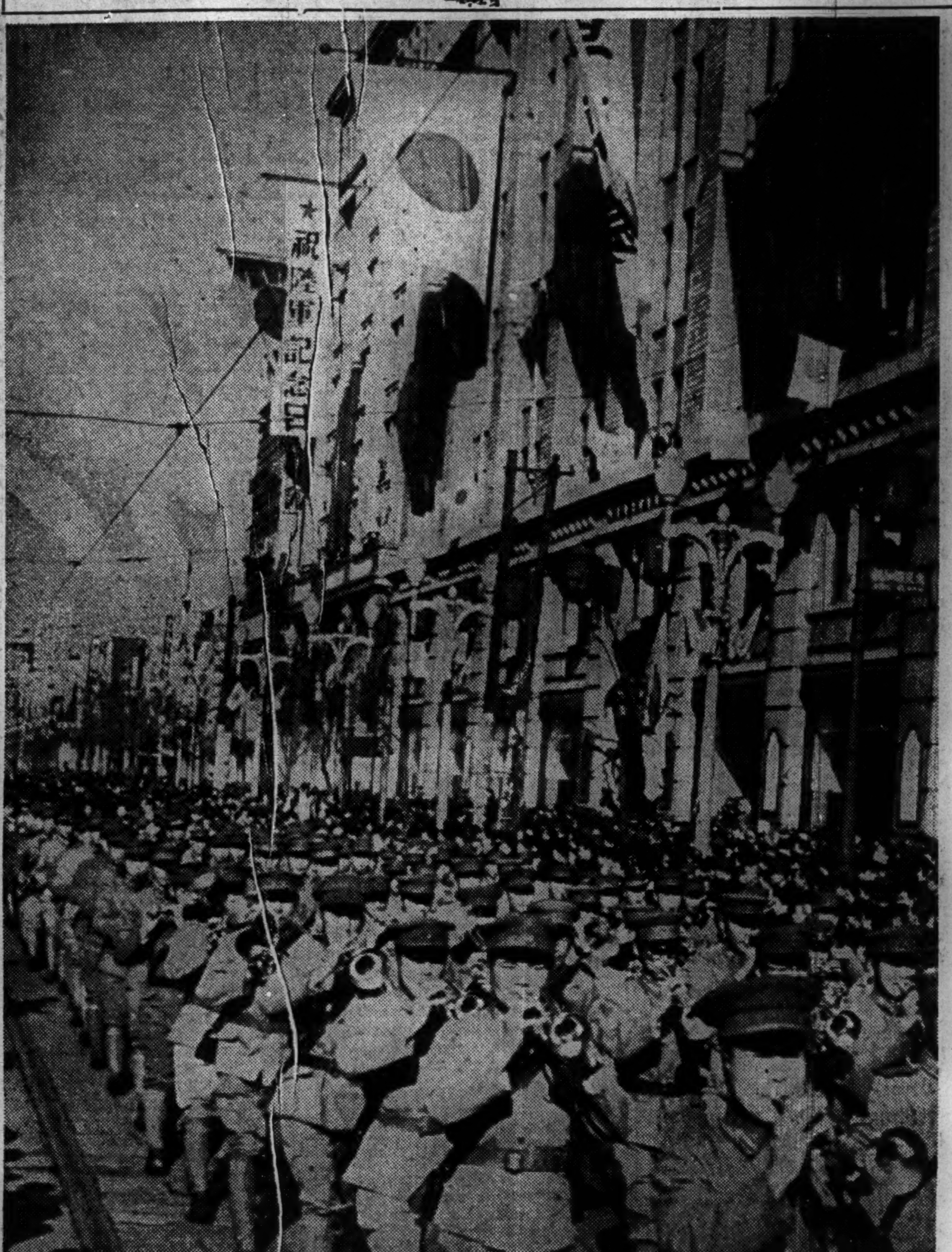
"Since the British came into Burma, the Burmese have constantly been dreaming of restoring their country's independence. The unusual firmness with which they were ruled by the British prevented them from making any organized attempt at freeing the country of British rule. The trade of Burma has been in the hands of Indians, and agriculture has been the only pursuit of the native residents of the country. The fall of Rangoon encourages Burmese hopes for an early attainment of the goal of constructing a 'Burma for the Burmese.'"

SUEHIRO NEW LAW DEAN

Replaces Baron Hozumi in Imperial University Legal Department

Dr. Izutaro Suehiro, professor of the Law Department, of Tokyo Imperial University, Monday was appointed Dean of the same Department, as successor to Dr. Baron Shigeto Hozumi, whose retirement from the post of dean was announced the same day.

Tokyo Celebrates Army Day



The biggest event on the 37th Army Day Tuesday was the parade by buglers who stepped snappily down Ginza, playing blood-tingling military marches, Office girls and boys poked their heads out of the windows to shower them with three banzai while busy shoppers who had stopped to watch them go by kept time to the music with their feet. The city was bedecked everywhere with the sun flag and with long banners with Japanese characters written on them such as may be seen in the picture above.

Japan's Influence on Chinese Printing Great

(Continued From Page 6)

scores of years before the one in China. Not only that, but by harmoniously blending Western civilization with its own, Japan succeeded in cultivating a new variety of civilization. Such an accomplishment accounts for the leadership which Japan has acquired among the countries of East Asia.

In the printing and publishing fields of culture, with which the article is chiefly concerned, these characteristic differences between the Japanese and Chinese nations are well reflected.

Major Contributions

China is credited with the invention of the compass, gunpowder, and the art of printing, which represent three major contributions toward the advancement of civilization. The Chinese art of printing started as early as 593. A.D., and by the time of the Sung Dynasty (960-1276), printing with movable types or typography had already come into use.

The Western style of printing began only in the 15th century. As is pointed out by H. G. Wells, it is a well-known fact that the Western art of printing was strongly influenced by the Chinese one, which was the older by several centuries. In the West, however, incessant improvements in the technique of printing made one after another resulted in the development as to quality of a wide range of varieties and in the attainment as to quantity of a surprising acceleration of the speed printing process in line with the general progress of modern industry. Although Westerners had learned the art of printing from China in the 15th century, in the 18th century when they re-introduced their printing art into China, it had been wonderfully improved during the intervening centuries.

First Western-Style Book

The first example of modern Western-style printing in the Chinese language was a translation of the Bible undertaken in 1807 by the Reverend Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China. Escaping from Chinese persecution, he set up a printing office at Malacca, where with the aid of his assistant Milne and of Tsai Kao, the first Chinese Protestant convert, he succeeded in 1819 in publishing both the Old and New Testaments in Chinese. This was the first book in the Chinese language to be printed with Western-style movable types.

In 1834 the American Board for Foreign Missions purchased an assortment of Chinese block letters and sent them to Boston where Chinese lead types were designed from them. In 1838 the Royal Printing Office in Paris resorted to a similar process. The movable types thus manufactured were then sent back to China for use in printing in connection with the mission work.

In 1845 the American Presbyterian Church set up at Ningpo the American Presbyterian Mission Press. William Gamble, who was in charge of this press, succeeded in 1858 in producing seven kinds of Chinese type after years of hard work. These seven kinds of type have come to be accepted as the standard for the varieties of type now in current use, and under the designations of No. 1 to No. VII type, respectively, they are still in use in this country.

Lithography Introduced

During the latter part of the Ching Dynasty, which corresponded to the Meiji era in Japan, lithography was introduced into China by Westerners. In 1876 the Roman Catholic Mission started lithography in its mission press at Tushanwan, Suchiahui in Shanghai. This press, however, confined itself to work which was needed in connection with the mission enterprise. Application of lithography to general printing was first made by by an American, F. Major, who set up a lithographic press in Shanghai.

The Kanghsi Dictionary, a popular dictionary printed at this press, went through several editions within a few months, with the sale reaching a total of 100,000 copies. Lithography, whose simple art captured popular fancy and imagination, became the rage throughout China. Ordinary printing, however, continued to be used almost exclusively by Westerners in connection with their Christian mission work or their educational movement. The Chinese did not avail themselves of the art of modern printing re-introduced from the West until after the termination of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5.

The Sino-Japanese War, which ended in Japan's overwhelming victory, stimulated the beginning of an organized movement in China for the learning of everything from Japan, including Western civilization which the Japanese had so successfully acquired. Along with other things, Japan's modern art of printing also came to be eagerly taken up by the Chinese, with the result that China's printing business experienced a sudden remarkable development. Before dwelling on the advancement of China's printing business in recent years, however, let us first review the progress of the art of printing in modern Japan.

(To Be Continued)

Rescue Party Speeds To Release Japanese Interned Near Batavia

Domei

BATAVIA, March 10.—Learning that part of the Japanese nationals resident in Java are being held at Scaboemi, 90 kilometers south of Batavia, Japanese rescue detachments are speeding for Scaboemi to liberate the prisoners. Neither the number nor the names of the Japanese being held at Scaboemi is known. However, it has been established with reasonable certainty that most of the Japanese nationals in Java were sent to Australia immediately upon outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

No Balls, No Tourney

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 27.—In view of the fact that the United States is unable to supply South Americans with tennis balls for their Latin American championship in the coming summer, this great tournament which was scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro has had to be cancelled.

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued From Page 6)

the East what Christ is to the West; down to the sixteenth century, when culture, wealth and art flourished at Vijayanagar in the south, and a still higher culture, and still greater wealth and art, flourished under Akbar in the north. It was to reach this India of fabulous riches that Columbus sailed the seas.

The civilization that was destroyed by British guns had lasted for centuries, producing saints from Buddha to Ramakrishna and Gandhi; philosophy from the Vedas to Schopenhauer and Bergson, Thoreau and Keyserling, who take their lead and acknowledge their derivation from India (India, says Keyserling, "has produced the profoundest metaphysics that we know of"; and he speaks of "the absolute superiority of India over the West in philosophy"); poetry from the Mahabharata, containing the Bhagavad Gita, "perhaps the most beautiful work of the literature of the world," down to Sarojini Naidu, greatest of living women poets, and Rabindranath Tagore, who, writing a local dialect in a subject land, has made himself the most famous poet of our time. And how shall we rank a civilization that created the unique and gigantic temples of Ellora, Madura and Angkor, and the perfect artistry of Delhi, Agra and the Taj Mahal—that indescribable lyric in stone?

Not Minor Civilization

This, evidently, was not a minor civilization, produced by an inferior people. It ranks with the highest civilizations of history, and some, like Keyserling, would place it at the head and summit of all. When, in 1803, the invading British besieged the Fort at Agra, and their cannon struck near the beautiful Khass Mahal, or Hall of Private Audience, the Hindus surrendered at once, lest one of the most perfect creations of the human hand should be ruined like Rheims.

Who then were the civilized? The British conquest of India was the invasion and destruction of a high civilization by a trading company utterly without scruple or principle, careless of art and greedy of gain, overrunning with fire and sword a country temporarily disordered and helpless, bribing and murdering, annexing and stealing, and beginning that career of illegal and "legal" plunder which has now gone on ruthlessly for 173 years.

Strafe French Craft

Transocean

PARIS, February 26.—British fighter planes yesterday strafed a number of French fishing vessels off the southern French coast and forced them to return to their home ports, according to a report received here last night. Similar cases have happened many times in recent weeks.

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ELECTION LECTURES START FROM TODAY

For Purpose of Guiding Public In Selection of Right Type of M.P.

Actual work in the campaign for guiding the public in its selection and election of the type of men best qualified to cooperate with the Government for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia as members of the new Imperial Diet, will commence today with the holding of election campaign lecture meetings at the three cities of Chiba, Mito and Utsunomiya. These lecture meetings will be held in 45 important cities throughout the country until the end of March, and are to be held jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and local prefectural governments.

In Tokyo, the lecture meeting will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, at 1 p.m. March 14, and Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and others are scheduled to speak.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, meanwhile, has decided to organize its local branches by March 20. These local branches will be registered as political organizations, and immediately upon their registration, the campaign for recommending candidates for election to the House of Representatives will be commenced.

General Abe Explains

In an interview with newspapermen on Monday, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Council, explained the policy of the Council in recommending candidates as follows:

"The fundamental mission of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council is to exert efforts in recommending for the coming general election, able persons qualified to give positive cooperation for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The Council will recommend candidates according to this policy, but I doubt if it is proper to set previously a standard for selecting candidates. Nor is it possible to decide previously how many candidates should be recommended, the total number to be elected or, how many of the present members are to be recommended for re-election and how many should be new men. Therefore, until candidates are actually recommended, it is impossible to know the ratio of present members and new men.

"In deciding on persons to be recommended, local conditions will first be considered, and to respect the opinion of local recommendation bodies is the basic principle. Therefore, I do not intend to force on local prefectures men selected by the Council. Therefore, recommendations will be made on the basis of local conditions and first consideration will be given to those who it is felt have a chance of election. It is meaningless to recommend men, however able, if they have no chance of election."

Advisers to Be Dispatched

As regard the organization of prefectural branches of the Council, advisers will be dispatched to various districts, because conditions vary in different localities. For instance, in some prefectures, branches will be formed after the decision of branch heads, but again in other places, the members of branches will be first selected before deciding upon branch heads.

The committee for organizing local branches of the Council is organized with General Nobuyuki Abe, Takuo Godo, Fumio Goto, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Kotaro Sengoku, Tetsunosuke Yamazaki, Ryutaro Nagai, Tadahiko Okada, Tadao Oaca, Hiroshi Shimomura, and Hachisaburo Hirao as members.

Also as secretaries of the Council are selected Sukenari Yokoyama, Ryusaku Endo, Masao Taki and Kozo Ota.

British Workers Strike

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 26.—Conductors, and engine-drivers of a British railway company in Argentina today staged a 30-minute protest strike in order to press their claim against the company for the payment of a certain percentage of their wages which the company for years had deducted from their pay envelopes.

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Kobe Notes

Three victories were chalked up by the K.R. and A.C. athletic teams in hockey, soccer and basketball games played over the week-end.

Continuing their winning streak this season, the K. R. and A.C. hockey players trimmed the strong Kansai O.B. eleven six to one in the second match played on Sunday morning.

Despite the fact that the foreigners played more individually than as a team, they dominated play throughout the game. The K.R. and A.C. backs formed an excellent defense line which may account for the fast and tricky opponents not being able to get within scoring range more than a few times.

The game opened with both sides sizing up each other for the first ten minutes following which the K.R. and A.C. broke through to score, through Puettinghaus. In the next five minutes, Piper tallied twice in succession while Flaechsenhaar also registered soon afterward. With the foreigners in the lead with four goals to their credit, the visitors redoubled their efforts and took up the offensive and managed to score a lone goal just before the half ended.

After the interval, the K.R. and A.C. resumed its persistent attacks. A solo run by Brueggemann resulted in another goal for the foreign team. In the fifteenth minute, Flaechsenhaar made the sixth goal which proved to be the last of the game.

The K.R. and A.C. line-up was: Schmidt; Mehta, Rodriguez; Jungers, Grossmann, Orth; Mendonca, Flaechsenhaar, Piper, Brueggemann and Buettinghaus.

Prior to the hockey tilt, the K.R. and A.C. soccer team trounced the Showa Commercial College XI to the tune of eight to four. The score at half-time was three to one, in favor of the foreigners.

The K.R. and A.C. was represented by the following: Bruggemann; Wahlers, Fink, Schmidt, Mehta, Rudolph; Rodriguez, Renault, Baer, Buettinghaus and Khonji.

Playing on the Koshien Indoor Court, the K.R. and A.C. basketball squad defeated the Kwansai Gakuin quintet 50 to 48. The scoreboard showed 24 to 22 at half-time, the Kwangaku cagers in the lead.

This marks the first great victory for the K.R. and A.C. hoop team for its season this year has been none too successful. The foreigners, strength was boosted by the presence of Skipper L. Amram who was unable to tun out for many of the tilts played this year. The whole squad, Rodriguez in particular, gave a good account of itself.

The K.R. and A.C. cagers were: Amram, Rodriguez, Jungers, Bruggemann, Grossmann and Peterson.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 9: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. T. Komai, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. C. Okada, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. J. Weingartner.

Mail to the following is lying undelivered at the Kobe Central Post Office and addresses are requested to claim their letters as soon as possible: The Agar Agar Manufacturers of Japan; Lisa Schwarsence; Th. Garbade; Manasig Veinerman; Lieut.-Col. T.O.H. Lees; Loraine P. Ely; Hirotomi Tokusawa; Theodor Moller; Societe de Suisse; R. Arimitsu; Minnie Kohara; Michael J. Banuvar; Mitsuye Matsui.

KIRIN BEER
THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDF

EGYPT REFUSES TO GIVE FOODSTUFFS TO BRITONS

Supply Not Enough for Home Needs—Military Authorities Facing Difficulties

Transocean

ANKARA, February 26.—Ever since the new Egyptian Government assumed office under Premier Nahas Pasha, it has refused to release any food supplies in Egypt for the British forces as long as the vital requirements of the Egyptian civilian population are not assured.

Since British supply transports on the other hand have been arriving very irregularly, the British military authorities in Egypt are now facing certain difficulties.

In this connection it was learned that the British Ambassador to Cairo, Sir Miles W. Lampson, discussed problems concerning this matter with the Egyptien Government and a special conference was held in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance yesterday by Egyptian and British experts with Egyptian Minister of Finance Makram Eveid, who is in charge of the Egyptian supply problems, in the chair.

Plans are to be drafted for closer Egyptian-British cooperation on all problems dealing with supplies of foodstuffs, vital products and raw materials.

TEXTILES FOR RUMANIA

New Agricultural Plan Drafted to Boost Production

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 8.—The area of tilled land for textile fibers will be considerably increased under the new agricultural plan for 1943 drafted by the Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture.

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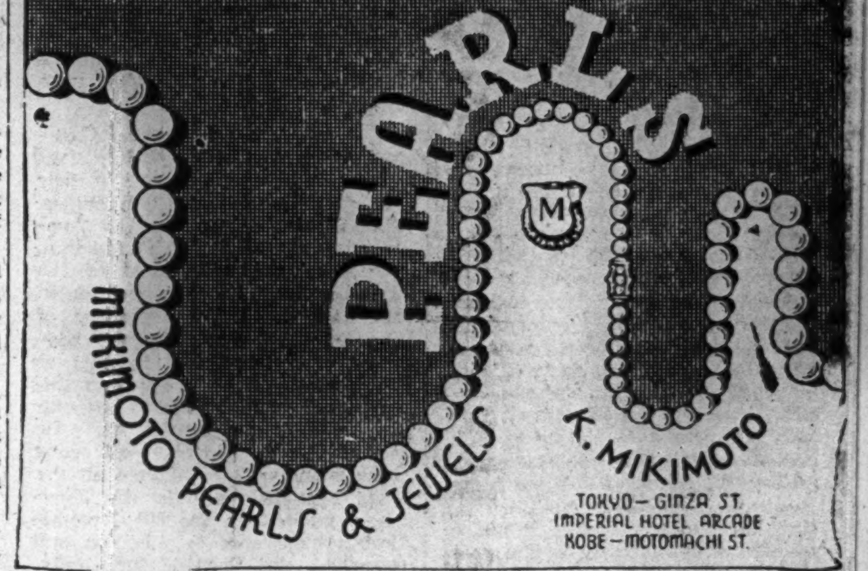

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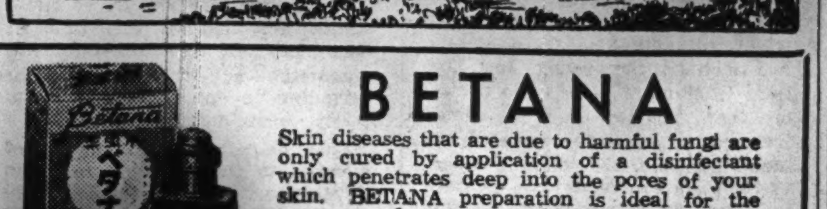
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RECORDS OF SOUTHERN EXPANSION

Japanese People Settled in Philippine Islands as Early as Sixteenth Century

The earliest Japanese emigration to the South Sea region was to Luzon, the largest island of the Philippine group, and the one lying nearest to Japan, being separated from Taiwan by a comparatively narrow stretch of water. The Japanese colony in this island was a large one, and was marked by various activities, and it would not be saying too much to state that the Japanese development of Luzon Island prepared the way for Japanese expansion to other South Sea countries, states Seiichi Iwao in an article in Contemporary Japan.

Prior to the Japanese emigration to these islands, Japanese overseas development took the form of wako, that is, a combination of buccaneers and merchants. These merchant-buccaneers infested the coasts of China, particularly in the central and southern parts, and their marauding activities were kept up with impunity for centuries. The Ming Dynasty of China had suffered long from these wako, but eventually succeeded in devising effective defense works which were used with good effect against the buccaneers, at the same time suppressing turbulent elements at various points along the coast. Particularly successful in this were the Chinese generals Yu Ta-you and Tsi Chi-kuang, who dealt with the Japanese buccaneers toward the latter part of the Ming regime, the buccaneers in the province of Fukien being severely beaten, since which time the wako ceased to molest the Chinese. It is recorded in history, however, that the disappearance of the wako from the southern coast of China was a signal for increased shipping activity between Japan and other lands adjoining south China, including Taiwan, Annam, and Luzon. History further shows that Taiwan was raided by Japanese buccaneers from time to time for nearly 30 years following 1572, when the Japanese buccaneers sustained a crushing defeat in Fukien Province in 1602, while as early as the year 1577 Japanese vessels were active in Shun-hwa, Kwang-nan, and other places in Annam.

Earlier Activities

Japanese mercantile activity in Luzon ports can, according to various records and documents, be traced back to 1567. On July 23, 1567, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, the Spanish conqueror of the Philippines, who began his work of subjugating the island of Luzon in 1570 and founded the city of Manila in May of the same year, wrote to King Philip of Spain informing him of the activities of the Japanese in Luzon. This letter was sent from the Philippine island of Cebu (Zebu), and in his communication he said in part:

> There are north of our colony (Cebu), or to be more exact, not very far to the northeast, the islands of Luzon and Mindoro. These islands are visited every year by the Chinese and Japanese for trading purposes. They bring raw silk, wool, bells, ceramics, perfumes, tin, cotton piece goods, and various others goods to these islands, from which they take home gold and wax. The natives of Luzon and Mindoro are Moros. They purchase goods brought by the Chinese and Japanese for purpose of sale among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

The Spaniard gave the King whatever information he had obtained from natives of Cebu Island, and this showed that either the Japanese alone, or in conjunction with Chinese, visited Luzon and Mindoro for trading purposes every year.

In 1570 a Spanish fleet, led by Martin de Goiti, arrived in Luzon, and on June 6 he proclaimed the occupation of the island in the name of Philip II, King of Spain. The proclamation was made in Manila which city he entered in triumph. At the time there were but 20 Japanese and 40 Chinese living in the city. In his report of the expedition, which was written in June, 1570, Martin de Goiti said:

> I found the town (Manila) inhabited by 40 Chinese and another 20 Japanese in addition to natives. Some of them came aboard the Spanish ship to seek an interview with the commander. One of them was a Japanese, wearing a Theatin cap. We took him, therefore, for a Christian. When he was asked whether he was a Christian, he replied in the affirmative, giving his name as Pablo. He had an icon on his breast, and asked us for a rosary.

The Japanese in question may have been one of the pioneer Japanese settlers in Luzon. Pablo may have been converted to Christianity while still in Japan.

Japanese in Cagayan

Again in 1573, Diego de Artieda sent a report on the Philippine Islands to Philip II, this containing information as to conditions in Japan, which he must have obtained from the Moros. Though brief, the information was to the point, which fact demonstrates frequent intercourse between Luzon and Japan. Furthermore, about the year 1575, Juan Pacheco Maldonado in a letter to Philip II of Spain said that Japanese vessels called at Luzon every year for the purpose of exchanging silver for gold. Thus, about this time the trade between Japan and the Philippines grew ever brisker, the districts most frequented by the Japanese traders being Cagayan in the north, Pangasinan on Lingayen Bay in the center, and Manila Bay in the southwest.

The Cagayan district lies at the northern extremity of Luzon, being separated from Taiwan by the narrow Bashi Straits. Its proximity to Japan naturally led to commercial intercourse between the two countries, in addition to which it is blessed with numerous rivers navigable by galleys and sailing boats. In those days the sea between south China and northern Luzon could be crossed in two and a half days by sailing vessels. The Japanese vessels, too, which started their activities toward the south turned their attention first of all to northern Luzon Island.

On June 16, 1582, Gonzalo Ronquillo de Penalsa, Governor-General of the Philippines, in a letter to Philip II mentioned that a squadron led by Commander Juan Pablos de Carrion had been sent to Cagayan in the north for purposes of defense. Again on July 1 in the same year the Governor-General reported to the King of Spain that the Spanish squadron had met and fought against Japanese and Chinese vessels off Cagayan. It must be borne in mind in this connection that the Japanese vessels which had annually called at Cagayan had established a base at the mouth of the Cagayan River about this time. History also states that the Japanese had built a castle at the mouth of the river, but the exact situation of this castle has never been substantiated. The consensus of expert opinion is that it was built at Apari to the east of the mouth of the Cagayan River or possibly near Linao and facing Apari.

The Japanese who invaded Cagayan came in quest of gold, just as their predecessors had done in their early trade with the Philippines. Juan Pablos de Carrion, the Commander of the Spanish squadron, demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese from Cagayan, whereupon the Japanese leader demanded of the Spanish commander the payment of a large sum in gold as compensation. Not only was this counter-demand rejected, but the Japanese leader sensed that the Spanish authorities had all along been planning to confiscate all the gold that belonged to the Japanese, whereupon the 600 Japanese living there rose in rebellion and attacked the Spanish fort, only, however, to be beaten back, and finally compelled to withdraw from Cagayan. Again, in 1586, a merchant vessel, sent by a feudal lord in Kyushu named Ohmura visited Luzon, but with this single exception no Japanese ship called there, for the Spanish authorities had strengthened their defenses against possible Japanese invasion and kept a constant watch for the attempted entry of vessels from Japan. After the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate at Yedo (Tokyo) in 1600, there was almost no trade between Japan and the Philippines, and what was done was carried on through the medium of Chinese ships which made connection with Japanese vessels at long intervals.

'Japanese Port'

The Cagayan River in northern Luzon was the scene of visits by Japanese ships from early times, with the result that as already mentioned a Japanese colony existed there for a time, but there are also indications that Japanese vessels visited Pangasinan on the western coast of Luzon in early times. The Pangasinan district lies on the coast of Lingayen Bay and is fortunate in having many natural facilities for shipping. Intercourse between Pangasinan and China started as early as 1406, when the local chief began to pay tribute to the Ming Dynasty. The district of Fengchiashihlan, mentioned in Chinese history, is Pangasinan, as was demonstrated by George Philipps and Dr. Kiyoshi Wada.

In June, 1582, Miguel de Loarca sent a report on conditions in the Philippines from Arevalo in Panay Island to Philip II of Spain. The report says:

> Pangasinan Province lies about five leagues from Pangasinan Bay. The province is inhabited by about 4,000 peaceful people. They are quite civilized, mainly because they are engaged in commercial transactions with Chinese, Japanese, Borneans, and other natives in the Philippine Islands.

It is evident from this report that Japanese and Chinese were engaged in trade with Pangasinan as early as 1582. Pangasinan Bay mentioned in this report is Lingayen Bay. Miguel de Loarca was one of the first Spaniards to visit the Philippines. It was under instructions from the Governor-General of the Islands that he made his report to the King of Spain, giving, on the basis of first-hand information, an intimate description of the islands. His report also says:

> Another four leagues and we reach Puerto del Japan (Japanese port), which is inhabited by Spaniards and natives of the same stock as of the Pangasinanese.

This shows that the Japanese who visited Pangasinan to engage in commerce made the natives give the name of "Japanese Port" to one of the harbors.

At the beginning of the seventh century the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands referred, in an official document sent to the Spanish Government, to Japanese activities there. In his report to Philip III, King of Spain, in 1618 the Governor-General states that the province of Pangasinan was rich in game, so that from 60,000 to an occasional 80,000 head of deer are captured or killed in the province every year. The natives paid their taxes in deerskin. The Japanese manufactured leather of high quality from deerskin, so that this provided a great source of profit for the Japanese. The province is also blessed with good harbors, one of which, Agoo, is also named the "Japanese Port." This was the original port in the Philippines where Japanese traders commenced operations, as it is also the first port in the Philippines where the Spaniards came in contact with them. Another good port is Bolinao. These two ports are in every way superior to any other.

It appears that the "Japanese Port," Agoo, was quite equal to Bolinao, and judging from the fact that the Spaniards first met the Japanese at Agoo, it would appear conclusive that the latter had already established themselves there a considerable time before the Spanish conquest of the Philippines. Deerskin, the chief product of Pangasinan Province, may have been the principal item of trade in which the Japanese were engaged. Antonio de Morga, in his report on the Philippine Islands dated June 8, 1598, urged the immediate necessity for placing a ban on the deerskin trade, pointing out the imminent danger of the extermination of the deer through reckless killing by the natives, including priests, for catering to the requirements of Japanese and Chinese merchants who exported the pelt to Japan.

There is no authentic record extant regarding the site of the "Japanese Port," which is given differently in the various charts and documents. It is, however, clear that the ancient Agoo was not situated where the present town is, though there is no doubt that it was on the shore of Pangasinan Bay. Be that as it may, during the early stages of the Spanish occupation of the Philippines, Japanese vessels frequently called at Agoo in the inner part of Lingayen Bay for some time, with some Japanese settling there. Following the rapid growth of Manila, however, Japanese vessels made that city their regular port of call, with the result that Cagayan in the north and Agoo on Pangasinan Bay came to be ignored by them, this accounting for the failure of both Cagayan and Agoo to grow. The "Japanese Port," or Agoo, gradually began to fade from the people's memory, so that in the end nobody could be found who knew its exact situation. Pedro de Vera in his map give the situation of Agoo near Lawag in the north, while Juan de la Concepcion gave it an entirely wrong location, placing it between Cape Bogeador and Currimao at the northern extremity of Luzon Island. Nippon Ikoku Tsuho-sho (Japan's Trade with Foreign Countries), a Japanese book published before 1636, the time when the Tokugawa Shogunate forbade Japanese emigration abroad, gives "Manyeiraku," "Hakashina," and "Kakayan" as key points of international trade in Luzon Island. They evidently refer respectively to Manila, Pangasinan, and Cagayan.

Japanese in Manila

Here it will not be out of place to give a brief review of the history of Japanese emigration to Manila.

Prior to the conquest of the Philippines by the Spaniards there were already some Japanese residing at Manila. Following that event, however, which led to the concentration of the administrative powers at Manila, the port town made rapid growth. An increasingly large number of Chinese vessels visited the city, resulting in an increasingly large number of Chinese settlers there. The city naturally figured large in the China-Philippine trade at the beginning of the sixteenth century. History mentions the first arrival of Japanese vessels at Manila in the middle of the Tensho era (1573-1592), accompanied by emigration.

In June, 1584, the first Spanish vessel from Luzon arrived in Japan, entering the port of Hirado in Kyushu. It served as an occasion for the exchange of courtesies between the Japanese and Spanish authorities. Matsu-ura, the feudal lord at Hirado, entrusted the captain of the Spanish vessels with a message and present to the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. The message solicited the Governor-General's good offices in opening trade between Japan and the Philippines. Following this exchange of official courtesies several Japanese called at Manila every year.

De Vera, Governor-General of the Philippines, in a letter to King Philip II of Spain, dated June 26, 1586, enclosed the message he had received from Lord Matsu-ura, together with a translation, adding that the present he had received was being forwarded to the King, and also that 11 Christians, retainers of Don Bartolome (Sumitada Ohmura), a feudal lord in Kyushu, had arrived at Manila from Nagasaki. It will be seen by this letter that following the example set by Lord Matsu-ura, another feudal lord, Ohmura, whose domain adjoined that of the former, also sent a merchant vessel to Manila. The following year, 1587, yet another Japanese vessel entered Manila harbor, with a full cargo of general merchandise and arms. The crew consisted of 40 sailors from Hirado in addition to the crew who had manned the vessel sent by Lord Ohmura to Manila the previous year. The captain of the vessel brought a message from Lord Matsu-ura and his young brother, whose Christian name was Gaspar, to the Governor-General of the Philippines. The crew were cared for by the Spanish church at Manila during their stay in that city.

Japanese vessels on their peaceful mission called at Manila every year, and some Japanese taking passage in them settled at Manila.

Japanese Invited

A letter sent by Archbishop Domingo de Salazar to King Philip II on July 4, 1587, shows that the archbishop had invited 10 leading Japanese who had arrived in Manila and obtained from them information anent conditions in Japan, especially with regard to Christianity. These people included Pablo Faranda Ziemon of Kyoto, Jeronimo Batanambe Zemoxero of Bungo, Juan Ynaguia Guenemon of Sakaye, and Gavriel Nangano Yoyamor of Kyoto.

The visits of Japanese ships continued. In 1587, a Japanese vessel, owned by Joan Gayo, entered Manila harbor. Some of the crew, being suspected of complicity in the native insurrection which had then broken out, resulted in the hanging on June 13 of the following year after due trial, of Dionisio Fernandez, a Japanese interpreter. On July 15 in the same year, another Japanese ship, with a cargo of arms and provisions, arrived at Manila, but it is said that due to the rigid precautions taken by the Spanish authorities, no untoward incident occurred, and that after disposing of her cargo at Manila the boat departed.

A letter sent by Gomez Perez Dasmarinas, Governor-General of the Philippines to the King of Spain dated May 31, 1592, says that some 30 or 40 Japanese in the attire of Christian pilgrims had arrived at Manila three years previously, 1589, professedly to visit the local church. Subsequent years witnessed several visits by Japanese ships with many Japanese passengers, some of whom were bent on commerce and others connected with the Christian faith, possibly emissaries.

Proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry of the Supreme Commission of Political Affairs of the Manila Government in connection with the mission sent by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, who preceded Iyeyasu Tokugawa as Shogun, said on June 1, 1593:

> The Japanese colony at Manila numbers more than 300. Another 150 Japanese arrived at Manila with the Japanese mission in the same boat. . . . Many of the Japanese at Manila have moved here from Cagayan, where they were active seven years ago.

Another part of the proceedings reads:

> Another two Japanese vessels are now on their way to Manila. Before the Japanese mission came to Manila, the Japanese colony numbered 400. The two Japanese vessels have carried 300 Japanese, including the mission members. Another 300 Japanese will arrive at Manila by another two Japanese ships, which are now en route to Manila.

The population of the Japanese colony at Manila was inconstant, but the general tendency was a steady increase with the arrival of every Japanese vessel. During the first decade after the first vessels were sent to Manila by the feudal lords Matsu-ura and Ohmura, the Japanese colony grew to about 400, showing a gradual increase. Incidentally it is worthy of notice that most of the Japanese who seized the mouth of the Cagayan River in northern Luzon Island finally settled in Manila.

On May 31, 1595, Francisco de las Missas in a letter to the King of Spain said:

> The Japanese colony at Manila is not so numerous as the Chinese, but it numbered 1,000 at a time. The tendency is to its steady increase.

This shows how rapid and remarkable was the growth of the Japanese colony at Manila.

Strained Relations

In the meantime the Shogun Hideyoshi Toyotomi sent three missions to Manila, headed respectively by Magoshichiro Harada, Kiyemon Harada, and Munehito Hasegawa, demanding that the Spanish authorities pay him tribute. This naturally seriously embittered the relations between Japan and the Spanish authorities at Manila to assume a stiff attitude toward the colony.

Some time prior to this the Governor-General, Dasmarinas, had a foretaste of the dreaded Japanese invasion in the form of sporadic raids at various points along the coast. Early in 1592 the Governor-General gave instructions to the military authorities and the Municipal Council at Manila to take adequate measures to forestall any attempted invasion by the Japanese:

> Inasmuch as fear of Japanese invasion is confirmed in various quarters and also as German pirates infest various points of the sea coast of the Philippines, numerous Japanese merchants in Manila must be segregated in a designated district in the suburbs of the town with all their arms confiscated, by way of eliminating any apprehension to be felt about them. At the same time, treatment to be accorded to Japanese servants must be considered, because they may set fire or cause similar disasters in this time of emergency, as they not only are numerous, but furthermore, are permitted to enter the city limits freely, including our residents.

This instruction was a matter of moment to the Japanese residents at Manila. There had been a large number of Japanese residents in the city, some of whom were merchants, and many were servants employed by the Spaniards, but this instruction of the Governor-General ordered all the Japanese residents to live in a specified district in the suburbs of Manila. This paved the way for the Japanese to lead a segregated life in the district named. In other words, the Japanese town in the suburbs of Manila had its inception in the memorable order issued by the Governor-General.

The missions sent by Hideyoshi Toyotomi put the Spanish authorities in Manila into a state of consternation for some time, but to their great relief there were no signs of the feared Japanese invasion. The message brought by the third Japanese mission headed by Munehito Hasegawa in 1593 to the Governor-General definitely stated that a Japanese expedition would not be dispatched to the islands, this in consideration of the uninterrupted trade being then carried on between the two countries. In the same year three vessels were sent from Satsuma in Kyushu to Luzon for the purpose of trade, and this convinced the Governor-General that there existed no immediate danger of a Japanese invasion, and so on July 17, 1596, Francisco Tello de Guzman, the Governor-General, made a report to the King of Spain to that effect.

The Spanish vessel San Felipe, which had sailed from Manila on July 12 of the same year for Mexico, having met with almost continual stormy weather on the way, was finally compelled to change her course and to seek shelter in the harbor of Urato in Tosa Province, Shikoku. The then Shogun Hideyoshi Toyotomi ordered Nagamori Masuda, the local feudal lord, to confiscate the vessel and her cargo. During an investigation a faux pas on the part of one of the crew led to the execution by order of Hideyoshi of 26 Christian fathers and believers, both Japanese and foreigners, at Nagasaki on January 3, 1597. The crew of the Spanish ship was sent back to Manila aboard several vessels. This so angered the Spanish authorities at Manila, that they sent a special envoy to Hideyoshi on May 27 demanding a full explanation of the affair. The stiffened attitude of the Luzon authorities toward Japan was reflected in their manner of dealing with the colony at Manila. On June 27 of the same year Hernando de los Rios filed a petition with the King of Spain urging him to revise his policy toward Japan.

On June 8, 1598, Antonio de Morga, judge of the Supreme Court of Manila, in a report on conditions in the Philippines, recommended that all Japanese who should arrive at Manila aboard Japanese vessels be repatriated and entry into the Philippines refused. He even recommended that all those Japanese who had settled in the Philippines be repatriated. In his works on the islands, also, he mentions that not a small number of the Japanese residents there were repatriated, while all who arrived at Manila aboard merchant vessels were sent back at the earliest possible opportunity with their arms taken from them while in Manila. One may safely judge that a great deal of this repatriating from Manila and other places in the Philippines came about as a sequel to Hideyoshi's missions to the Governor-General.

Message Is Sent

Not long after, however, both Hideyoshi Toyotomi and Kayemon Harada, who had been responsible for aggravating the strained relations between Japan and the Philippines, died, and in the meantime Kiyomasa Kato, a feudal lord in Kyushu, sent a message to the Governor-General by the captain of a merchant vessel sailing from Kagoshima on December 4, 1598, for Manila, asking for the latter's courtesy in extending facilities to the vessel on its arrival at Manila, as well as for continued future friendship.

Trade between Japan and the Philippines, which had been suspended for three years or so, now began to improve, and it is on record that two Japanese merchant vessels, owned by Shichizayemon Yamashita, and some others arrived at Manila in November, 1600, while three others, having encountered severe storms on the way, failed to arrive. In the following year several ships owned by Juan Sandaya, Leon Kizayemon, and other natives of Satsuma, called at Manila carrying a message from Tintioguen, a divisional commander of the Satsuma clan, to the Governor-General.

Francisco Tello de Guzman in his military report to the Spanish Government drew attention to the restoration of peace between Japan and Chosen, but anticipating that some 100,000 Japanese effectives who had now been released from their duties by the conclusion of the peace would be likely to seek a sphere of activity elsewhere, probably including Luzon. This report was illuminating to a degree anent Japanese developments overseas after the fall of the Toyotomi Shogunate, and one may easily imagine that some thousands of Japanese soldiers may have made their way to the Philippines, taking advantage of every merchant vessel leaving Japanese ports for Manila.

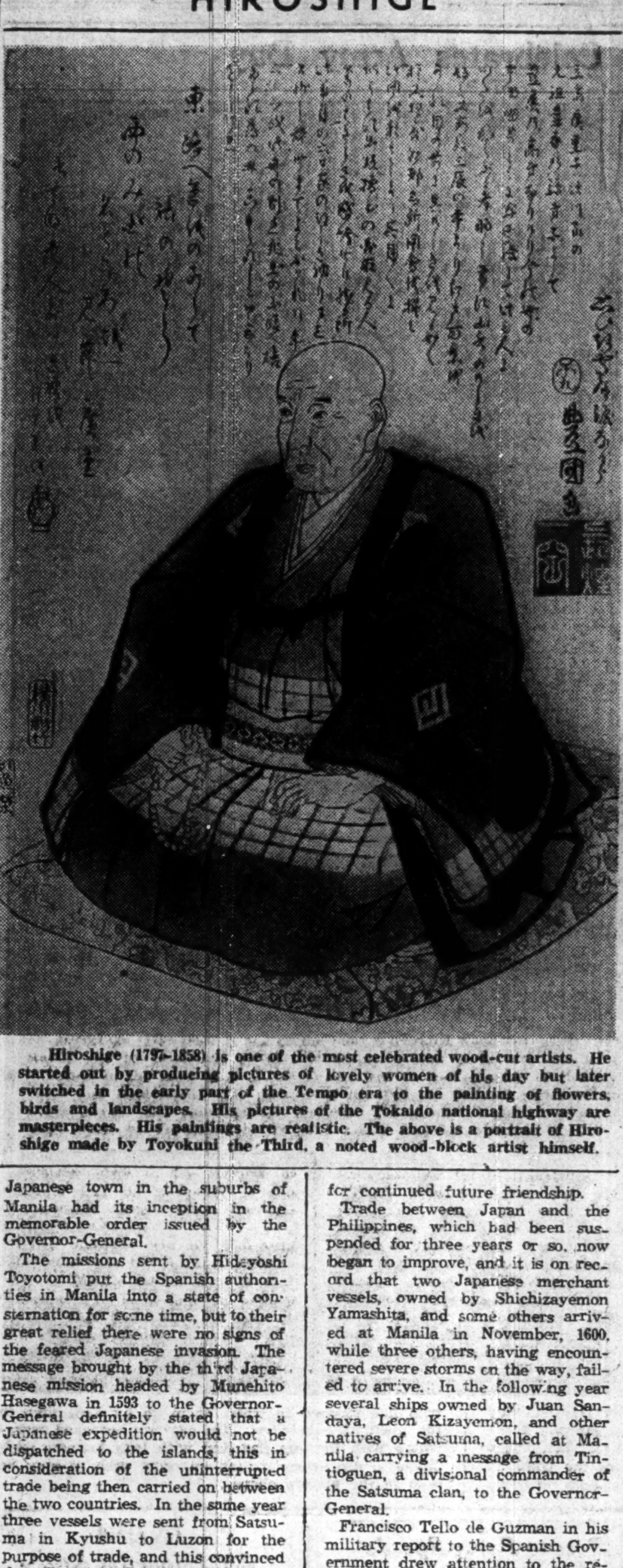
Red-Sealed Charters

Following his momentous victory over the Toyotomi forces at Sekigahara in 1600, Iyeyasu Tokugawa established his headquarters at Yedo (Tokyo). In October of the following year he sent a message to the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines, informing him that all Japanese trading vessels would be granted red-sealed charters and requesting him to refuse entry for trade to vessels not supplied with such. This was the origin of the famous red-seal charter system. Hirotaka Terasawa, Magistrate of Nagasaki, in a letter to the Governor-General of the Philippines, informed him of the inauguration of this system. The magistrate also informed the Governor-General that the Tokugawa Shogunate would grant these red-seal charters only to such vessels of Japanese registry as were designated by the Governor-General, and again requesting him to refuse entry to others.

Don Pedro de Acuna, the newly appointed Governor-General, acknowledged these letters from Iyeyasu Tokugawa and Hirotaka Terasawa in courteous terms, and proposed that six Japanese vessels should call at Manila every year, three in each half-year, and complying with the request from Japan that all vessels bearing the red-seal charters would be welcomed by the authorities at Manila, and that neither the vessels nor their cargoes should receive any kind of damage or be confiscated, and that vessels without the required charter should not be admitted to the harbor.

With the formal understanding between the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines regarding trade between Japan and the islands by means of the red-seal charter, the Tokugawa Shogunate granted red-seal charters to 40 Japanese vessels engaged in this trade from 1601 to 1624. Many Japanese took passage on these special vessels to Manila, greatly aiding the growth of the colony there, so that early in the Tokugawa Shogunate the "Japanese Town" at Manila became the largest Japanese colony in the South Seas.

HIROSHIGE



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CHIEF cook, 20 years' experience with a diplomat, seeks position in Tokyo. Seisaburo Sahegi, 1 Sakaicho, Shiba-ku.

COOK-BOY, experienced, with references, seeks position. Apply Yakichi Noro, 409, 2-chome, Kamitakaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

COOK, Japanese man, has been in France, with references, skilled in French cooking, seeks position. Otohei Hayashida, 35, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

SHORTHAND-typist, experienced, speaks English, Japanese girl. Part-time work and typing job accepted. Apply Box 63, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG man seeks position as typist. Apply Box 62, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

KAMAKURA. Foreign or Japanese style house in Kamakura, furnished or unfurnished, 5 to 8 rooms, wanted immediately or later by German. Please apply to Box 51, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FURNISHED big single room with breakfast for gentleman or lady on Bluff, three minutes from Mugita tramstop available immediately. Please apply Box 601, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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PLAYER piano, foreign make, mahogany case, 88 ivory keys, in good tonal condition, ¥2450, for immediate sale. Box 60, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "History of East Asia During The Past Century," by Nogihiko Deishi.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Soetsu Yanagi; Patriotic Poem Recital by Eizo Terui.

8:00 News; Orchestra: "Symphony No. 8" (Beethoven) and Opera, "Fidelio, Overture" (Beethoven).

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Grulitt.

1:00 Narration: "An Account of Wartime Round-the-World Trip," by Announcer Oshima.

1:30 Talk, "Tasteful Life," by Kokushi Kishida, chief of Culture Department of The Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

2:00 National School 7th & 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "Burma," by Morio Miyamoto.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk, "The Anthropoids in Borneo," by Seitaro Ogura.

6:30 Talk, "The Japanese Racial Power," by Dr. Kanichi Tanaka; Japan Broadcasting Chorus, "Clouds Over Mountains."

8:00 Military Hour: Talk on "Boy Soldier Corps", by Captain Toshimaro Sugai; Joruri Music.

9:00 News; "Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese War Songs," by Eiichi Uchida, Japan Broadcasting Chorus.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome, "News from Italy".

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 136, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2356.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high price. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3838, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUSE. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

General

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OUR HEAVY INDUSTRY VITAL TO WHOLE ASIA

Mitsubishi Industrialist Goko Stresses Need of Including India, Australia

SHIPBUILDING HAS MISSION

Giant Strides Made in Japan's Heavy Industry; Production Capacity Now 13 Times

Proposing that British India and Australia should be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Kiyoshi Goko, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, states that if the proposal is realized the contemplated sphere will be favored with almost all material resources above and beyond any other economic bloc. The declaration is given in his article entitled "The Future of Japan's Heavy Industries," in the March number of the Kaizo.

As a result of the successive capture of the strongholds of the anti-Axis Allies in the Pacific, says Mr. Goko, almost all natural resources in the southern regions have now come under Japan's control, but Japan, on the other hand, bears responsibility for the new and important duty of supplying industrial goods to those regions which have been or will be placed under its control. Especially significant is the mission charged on shipbuilding and other heavy industries, and the prospects of the heavy industries are very bright, he predicts.

Phenomenal Progress Seen

Referring to the recent expansion of Japan's industrial strength, the Mitsubishi leader discloses that the production capacity of the metal industry as compared to 1931 has already been boosted 13 times and that of the machinery manufacturing industry 11 times. A similar remarkable expansion was also seen in the chemical industry, chemical products accounting for about 20 per cent of the total output of Japan. A contrasting decline, however, was seen in the spinning industry which accounted for 40 per cent of the total industrial product in 1931 but only for 20 per cent in 1939, says the industrialist, continuing as follows:

"We must admit, however, that Japan up to now has fallen behind Germany, the United States and the British Empire, in industrial production, their outputs for 1938 having been registered at 77,400,000,000 marks, $56,800,000,000 and £3,000,000,000 respectively. Japan has lagged behind the European and American countries in the iron manufacturing, coal mining and machine tool manufacturing industries, but its shipbuilding industry is in a reassuring state.

Resources Available

"When the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is completed, Japan will be able to obtain from co-prosperity countries almost all the resources which it cannot find at home at present. Then, the sphere will account for the greater part of the world output of rice, soya bean, peanuts, copra, jute, Manila hemp, rubber, tea, tobacco, tin and tungsten ore.

"Hitherto the greater part of the natural resources of the southwestern Pacific countries had been exported to Europe and America who supplied industrial articles in return. The percentage of trade with the Co-Prosperity Sphere against the total overseas business of each country in the sphere follows:

	Exports	Imports
Japan (1939)	65.0%	42.8%
Manchoukuo (1939)	82.8	90.2
China (1940)	54.5	65.8
F.I.C. (1938)	28.2	31.8
Thailand (1939)	72.8	66.7
Philippines (1939)	9.6	17.3
N.E.I. (1938)	34.8	33.7
Malaya (1940)	19.5	77.6
India (1940)	24.9	33.6
Australia (1940)	17.6	22.1
New Zealand (1940)	4.7	28.8

"Most of the commodities which had hitherto been imported from the non-Co-Prosperity Sphere can be replaced by the products of the sphere. In these circumstances, Japan's industrial capacity must be boosted to meet the demand for industrial products from fellow countries in the sphere. For this purpose, strenuous efforts should be exercised to rationalize the industrial activities through the complete application of the priorities system and the utilization of idle facilities. A similar endeavor should be directed toward the expansion of shipbuilding capacity which is prerequisite to the smooth progress of the industrial productivity forward movement."

SUBSIDY GRANTS GIVEN FOR SUBSTITUTE GOODS

Output of Articles Replacing Those Curtailed by Wartime Encouraged

Producers of substitute goods considered excellent, numbering 70 will receive subsidy grants from the Commerce Ministry aggregating ¥160,000, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Encouragement accorded by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for research on substitute goods resulted in the output of many excellent substitutes for articles which have become difficult to supply in the current wartime. As many as 265 applications for grants of subsidy have been filed with the Ministry during the course of the fiscal year 1941 out of which 70 considered best were selected to receive encouragement subsidy. Amounts allocated for grant by industries are as follows:

Line of research		Amount of subsidy
Leather substitutes	3 items	¥4,500
Rubber substitutes	3 items	7,000
Metal substitutes	22 items	55,800
Fiber substitutes	8 items	16,600
Others	34 items	76,100
Total	70 items	160,000

Gov't Planning to Make Trade, Industry Ministry Serve Total Asia Sphere

In view of the fact that the Commerce and Industry Ministry is no longer a mere ministry of the Japanese Empire, the authorities of the Ministry are now studying plans for comprehensive readjustments and expansion of the service. In addition, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi, according to the Nippon Kogyo, is having the competent officials of the Ministry draft a scheme for delegating wide powers to the various key industrial associations in accordance with the wartime commercial and industrial policies of the Government. The contemplated readjustments have to do with closer contact between the existing Foreign Trade Bureau and the Japan Foreign Trade Association of which Saburo Nango is president; taking over of the affairs connected with import exchange funds and regulation of drafts for the export trade, namely a new structure in which the Commerce and Industry Ministry is to conduct unitary administration of foreign trade including the exchange affairs which are now under the jurisdictions of the Finance Ministry.

LONDON DISTURBED OVER BLACK MARKET

Increasing Undercover Deals Causing Commodity Prices To Rise

Reflecting the steady aggravation of the shortage of daily necessaries, undercover transactions are increasing in London, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. The New York Times, continues the cable, estimates the sale in London through such illegal measures for the last year at £156,000,000.

The increased number of violators of economic control regulations is understood to be stimulating the upward trend of commodity prices, on the one hand, and on the other exercising bad effects on the morale of Londoners. The British Government authorities are concentrating their efforts to eliminate the undercover dealing through punishment rather than by adjusting the defects in the planned economy.

Despite such desperate endeavors by the authorities, commodity prices are continuing to rise at an accelerated tempo because of the indication that the distribution situation of key commodities will turn from bad to worse. Especially remarkable upward move is seen in provisions, textiles and oil. Tobacco and whisky, for example, have recently jumped to two times the price preceding the outbreak of the European War. A gold watch valued at £14 last August is now registered at £34.

Railways Affected

The current rising trend of the price level is also greatly affecting railway companies throughout England as well as Scotland, reports the Domei dispatch. Leaders of the London, Scotland and Midland Railways Companies are suffering from the higher expenses for the construction of rolling stock. The higher prices of daily necessaries are threatening the daily life of the lower class so that the number of thieves is increasing.

An acute shortage of laborers, especially skilled persons, is now developing not only in London but in other parts of England and consequently the smooth execution of the wartime production increase program has greatly been handicapped despite the Government's strenuous efforts toward the expansion of industrial productivity. Attributing the situation to the fact that a large number of skilled workers was called to the colors, newspapers in London are denouncing the lack of the planned principle regarding the mobilization of able laborers.

Indian Funds for Defense

According to a Domei dispatch from Bangkok dated February 7, the British dirty trick in colonial administration was vividly shown by the budget estimates of the Indian Government for the 1942-3 fiscal year which discloses that 1,300,000,000 rupees of the total expenditures amounting to 1,877,000,000 rupees will be appropriated for the national defense funds. Out of the huge spendings, 1,400,000,000 rupees are to be met by taxes and other revenues.

The Indian Government is believed to raise by about 20 per cent the import duties on almost all commodities except kerosene, raw cotton and Burmese goods in order to cover part of the deficit amounting to 477,000,000 rupees. The higher taxes will also be levied on individual as well as corporate income, while the postage is raised to a considerable extent.

INDUSTRY POLICY CHANGED BY MANCHOU GOVERNMENT

Tsuruoka Coal Mine to Become Independent Company With ¥80,000,000 Capital

The recent resolution of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company for converting its Tsuruoka Coal Mine into an independent company with a capital of about ¥80,000,000 and placing it under the dual management of the Manchoukuo Coal and the South Manchurian Railway is attracting the attention of interested quarters as a sign of change from the "One company for one industry" policy hitherto maintained by the Government of Manchoukuo, says the Nichi Nichi.

The "one company for one industry" policy by which the Manchoukuo Coal Mining has enjoyed a monopoly of the coal industry in the past has gradually been losing ground through the repeated concession of independence by the company to its subsidiary mines such as the Shulan, the Mishan, and finally the Tsuruoka. The Mishan mine was turned into an independent company through joint capitalization by the Manchoukuo Coal Mining and the Japan Iron, while the new Tsuruoka Coal Mine Company is to be capitalized by the Manchoukuo Coal Mining and the South Manchurian Railway in equal amounts, the former paying in kind.

In future the main energy of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company will be concentrated toward the development of the Fowsin Coal Mine, adds the paper.

ADVANCE MANIFEST IN EXPORT RAW SILK

Spot Position Quiet but Steady —Cloth, Rayon in Demand in French Indo-China

Special to Japan Times & Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, March 9.—The spot raw silk position was quiet but steady last week, when export silk took the place of home use silk in daily business. This amounted to more than 100 bales at prices at first unchanged but later advancing steadily until they stood ¥10 higher than at the end of February white 13/15s., grade D being priced at ¥1,490 and white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,475 on Saturday. A brighter situation was expected with the passing of the present experimental stage of the clothing point purchase system and the solution of the question of general textiles control, pending which the weavers naturally held off.

The futures market maintained a firm tone in sympathy with the spot prices and in expectation of an improvement in the spot business, which gave rise to bullish sentiment and strengthened the closing prices and the prospective prices at the turn of the week.

The total arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe during February were 12,493½ bales, an increase of 4,995½ bales over the January figure as shown in the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' returns, which was, however, but a natural consequence of the best spring reeling season, now in full swing. The daily average of arrivals increased more with the turn of the month also for seasonal reasons and amounted to about 800 bales for the first several days.

Provincial Trade Better

The prospects of raw silk business in the provinces are picking up, says a report, where the demand is extending to common grades of white 13/15 deniers and yellow 20/22 deniers for export as a result of improved movements of silk manufactures so much after the past congestion as to ease the weavers' financial circumstances. As they will lay in as much stocks as possible with the coupons on hand, if they can sell their manufactures without difficulty, after long holding off, the Yokohama market may be hoped to have so much business to do with the interior henceforward as to have no cause for anxiety as to the quick disposition of arrivals, which now amount daily to about 500 bales for Yokohama alone.

The total consumption of raw silk in Japan during 1941 is said to have reached 450,000 bales according to a reliable estimate. This doubles the figure before the Chinese Emergency, which is gratifying; for that means the proportionate replacement of textiles from imported raw materials by silk. The Government is encouraging the use of silks among the people instead of cotton and wool. As rayon, staple fiber and fibers other than silks are growing in importance as exports to the South, and their domestic consumption is being restricted in consequence, the one-fourth per cent policy for silk use will then prove truly effective, making any possible over-accumulation of raw silk and silk fabrics a matter of little importance, according to an opinion expressed in market circles.

Silk-Wool Draws Interest

The so-called silk-wool raw silk, a new textile material coming on the stage, following short silk fiber, is engaging the interest of the people. Its maximum buying price has been set. The maximum selling price per 10 kwamme in Yokohama and Kobe is ¥853 and ¥1,005 respectively, but no other details are as yet fixed, such as grading. It is reported that although the production of the silk is still in the experimental stage at the reeling mills, yet its use is presumably in the manufacture of such practical wears as clothing, stockings, knitted goods, etc., it being said to be an official intention to apply about 10,000,000 kwamme of cocoons to its production, if its use is extended to practical purposes.

Enthusiasm for finding business channels into the southern sphere is evident more and more among cotton, silk and other manufacturers in Japan as well as in all other fields of trade. In every weaving center, it is reported, serious study is being devoted to the question under the technical and other directions of the local industrial experimental stations, following the leadership of the central authorities. Silk goods hitherto exported from Japan to the southern countries have not been so important in quantity, but viewing the possibilities of supply hereafter of all varieties, such as catered from Europe and America in the past increase in their quantities is thought to be certain.

President Kyushichi Toshima of the Japan Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Association, who has just come back from a tour of inspection in Thailand and French Indo-China, is credited with the statement that at present plain cloths of silk and rayon are most saleable there, and in future business in prints in addition may be hoped for, that in French Indo-China, there are about 50,000 hand looms, in operation with which nearly one-half of the total consumption of fabrics there can be put out; that the people there are keenly interested in power looms and that yarn, besides clothes, is in much demand among the inhabitants of that country.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9	..
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.4	..
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.0	—3.20
Yokohama raw silk for-new, short-term	15.54	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	+ .05

DUTCH INDIES FALL BOLSTERS FEELING

N.Y.K. Strong All Day Amid Narrow Price Movements In Other Wares

The news of the unconditional surrender of Java which was announced by the Imperial Headquarters late Monday night supplied a cheerful factor to the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday morning with a strong tone developing in almost all wares. The atmosphere was not so bright in the afternoon as in the morning, but Nippon Yusen Kaisha continued to rise all day.

The bourse issue opened in the morning session of the short-term section at ¥132.70 which is ¥0.80 higher than the quotation late Monday afternoon. The high mark of ¥132.80 was hit at one time, but later a weak tendency appeared on the floor owing to the report that the Government will announce its policy regarding the consolidation of the smaller manufacturers and traders Tuesday evening. The opening price of the issue in the afternoon session was recorded at ¥131.30, but the closing at ¥131.90.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, however, continued its upward trend. It was quoted at ¥109.50 at the closing of the afternoon session which compares with ¥109.20 early Tuesday morning.

On the long-term market, a rise of ¥0.50 was seen in Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥0.10 in Daito Spinning, ¥0.30 in Osaka Shosen Kaisha and ¥0.20 in Hakodate Dock.

The closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., new, ¥93.40; Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.70, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.00; Japan Steel Tubing, ¥74.40 and S.M.R., ¥70.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	u .6	....	68.0
Do. new (25)	28.3	....	....	38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	u .5	....	153.3
Do. new (25)	99.7	d .2	100.1	100.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	104.4	....
Do. new (37½)	93.4	....	94.0	94.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	....	u .2	34.9	35.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	75.9	76.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.4	....	109.9	108.9
Do, new (37½)	94.0	....	94.4	93.3
O. S. K. (50)	99.4	u .1	....	100.6
Do. new)7½)	85.2	d .3	85.5	98.6
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.2	d .2	....	83.0
Do. new (25)	54.1	d .7	54.6	54.9
Uraga Dock (50)	87.0	d .1	88.0	88.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.9	....	102.3	103.1
Hitachi Works (50)	75.9	u .2	....	74.5
Third Section				
Japan Oil (50)	79.8	d .1	80.1	79.1
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.2	....	51.5	52.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	131.5	131.2	131.9
N. Y. K., old	108.4	108.5	108.2	99.5
N. Y. K., new	93.1	93.1	93.0	93.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0
Do, new	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.9	92.9	92.9	93.0
Osaka Stock, new.	72.0	72.0	71.9	72.1
Mitsubishi Heacy.	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.2
Hitachi Works	75.2	75.2	75.1	75.3
Japan Steel Tube.	74.3	74.4	74.3	75.2
Japan Oil	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1
Japan Mining	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.0
Manchurian Ind.	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.3

JAPAN CAN CONTROL INDIAN RICE SUPPLY

Rangoon Was Important Base For Burma Food and of Oil For British Fleet

As a result of the fall of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, into Japanese hands on March 8, some 400,000,000 people of British India are confronted with starvation, states the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Monday, pointing out the fact that India has solely relied on Burma for its supply of Rangoon rice, their main foodstuff.

In the southern region of Burma the annual output of rice amounts to some 7,000,000 tons of which 60 per cent was exported from Port Rangoon to British India, Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, unoccupied China, and other regions hostile to this country. Of all these regions, British India was the biggest buyer of Rangoon rice importing 2,000,000 tons annually. Thus the port was considered as an important base for supplying materials to the countries hostile to Japan. The fall of Rangoon means, therefore, the loss to Great Britain of a base for fostering resistance power against this country.

Oil Supply Lost to Britain

Referring to the oil produced in Burma, the paper points out further, the important oil supplying artery was lost to the British Far Eastern Fleet which depended on Burmese oil. The annual output of Burmese oil reaches 864,000 tons, one-seventh of the Netherlands East Indies production of oil.

The loss of the oil in Burma is fatal to the British Far Eastern Fleet, while Japan can attain self-sufficiency in oil with Japanese capital and excellent engineering. In addition to the oil Great Britain is annually deprived of minerals as given in the following list:

Wolfram	5.593	metric tons
Zinc	59.347	"
Lead	77.180	"
Tin	6.441	"
Silver	6.175.000	ounces
Nickel	4.020	metric tons
Iron	26.257	"
Copper	7.935	"

According to a correspondent on the Burma front, the economic reconstruction work is already under way in Rangoon with the cooperation of staff members of such Japanese firms as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Nihon Menka (the Japanese Cotton Company), who followed the Japanese flag into Burmese territories.

Banana Sweets in Abundance From Taiwan Will Soon Bring Happiness to the Children

"My boy, don't over-eat sweets, or you will have a stomachache," will be a tender-hearted mother's advice to her children delighted with a variety of banana sweets coming in abundance from Taiwan shortly, thanks to efforts made by the Taiwan Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company, reports the Chugai Sunday, quoting a telephone message from Taihoku.

Blessed with favorable weather conditions last year Taiwan is being deluged with bananas all through the island, the bumper crops having far surpassed the quantity needed for consumption on the island. Hence, the plan has been mapped out by the Taiwan Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company for the disposal of the surplus tropical fruit.

Sweets manufactured from bananas by the company will be dried bananas, banana gluten, banana cakes, banana coffee, banana meals—all alluring to children. By processing bananas into sweets, the company asserts, preservation becomes easier than in the original state and moreover less bottoms will be required for transportation at this time when there is more and more demand for shipping.

The Taiwan Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company, which is to start the processing of bananas shortly with the cooperation of the cultivaters of the fruit, is reported to have said:

"The problem of the banana processing will have a far reaching influence on the banana cultivation industry on the island when we take into consideration the fact that of all the output only 2,000,000 baskets are consumed on the island and the rest must be exported. We cannot tell whether processed bananas will prove popular or not, but we will do our best to make the manufacturing of banana sweets satisfactory from the point of nutrition as well as taste."

Bill Clearings

March 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	250.432	141.849
Balance	33.115	26.775

Two Companies Unite

The Nichiman Aluminum Company has decided to place itself under the management of the Showa Electric Industry Company (Showa Denko) in acquiescence with the recommendation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Members of the board of directors having resigned in toto at this junction, the company will convene an extraordinary plenary session of shareholders on March 24 at the Electric Institute Hall, Yurakucho, Tokyo, for the election of seven new directors and three auditors who will be sought from the Showa Electric quarters. Upon the achievement of favorable business results the Nichiman Aluminum Company will be completely merged with the Showa Electric, according to opinion prevailing in reliable quarters.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 10
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,932,200
Over Issues	232,200
Deposits	612,647
Loans	547,181

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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo. Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara. Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
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2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 80,300,000
CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
BRANCHES:
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Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta,
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Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000
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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
— C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura — K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
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Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 50,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka.
TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome.
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Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen and other business centers.
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The Mitsui Bank, Limited
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Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
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(SEPTEMBER, 1941)
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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI
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OUR HEAVY INDUSTRY VITAL TO WHOLE ASIA

Mitsubishi Industrialist Goko Stresses Need of Including India, Australia

SHIPBUILDING HAS MISSION

Giant Strides Made in Japan's Heavy Industry; Production Capacity Now 13 Times

Proposing that British India and Australia should be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Kiyoshi Goko, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, states that if the proposal is realized the contemplated sphere will be favored with almost all material resources above and beyond any other economic bloc. The declaration is given in his article entitled "The Future of Japan's Heavy Industries," in the March number of the Kaizo.

As a result of the successive capture of the strongholds of the anti-Axis Allies in the Pacific, says Mr. Goko, almost all natural resources in the southern regions have now come under Japan's control, but Japan, on the other hand, bears responsibility for the new and important duty of supplying industrial goods to those regions which have been or will be placed under its control. Especially significant is the mission charged on shipbuilding and other heavy industries, and the prospects of the heavy industries are very bright, he predicts.

Phenomenal Progress Seen

Referring to the recent expansion of Japan's industrial strength, the Mitsubishi leader discloses that the production capacity of the metal industry as compared to 1931 has already been boosted 13 times and that of the machinery manufacturing industry 11 times. A similar remarkable expansion was also seen in the chemical industry, chemical products accounting for about 20 per cent of the total output of Japan. A contrasting decline, however, was seen in the spinning industry which accounted for 40 per cent of the total industrial product in 1931 but only for 20 per cent in 1939, says the industrialist, continuing as follows:

"We must admit, however, that Japan up to now has fallen behind Germany, the United States and the British Empire, in industrial production, their outputs for 1938 having been registered at 77,400,000,000 marks, $56,800,000,000 and £3,000,000,000 respectively. Japan has lagged behind the European and American countries in the iron manufacturing, coal mining and machine tool manufacturing industries, but its shipbuilding industry is in a reassuring state.

Resources Available

"When the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is completed, Japan will be able to obtain from co-prosperity countries almost all the resources which it cannot find at home at present. Then, the sphere will account for the greater part of the world output of rice, soya bean, peanuts, copra, jute, Manila hemp, rubber, tea, tobacco, tin and tungsten ore.

"Hitherto the greater part of the natural resources of the southwestern Pacific countries had been exported to Europe and America who supplied industrial articles in return. The percentage of trade with the Co-Prosperity Sphere against the total overseas business of each country in the sphere follows:

	Exports	Imports
Japan (1939)	65.0%	42.8%
Manchoukuo (1939)	82.8	90.2
China (1940)	54.5	65.8
F.I.C. (1938)	28.2	31.8
Thailand (1939)	72.8	66.7
Philippines (1939)	9.6	17.3
N.E.I. (1938)	34.8	33.7
Malaya (1940)	19.5	77.6
India (1940)	24.9	33.6
Australia (1940)	17.6	22.1
New Zealand (1940)	4.7	28.8

"Most of the commodities which had hitherto been imported from the non-Co-Prosperity Sphere can be replaced by the products of the sphere. In these circumstances, Japan's industrial capacity must be boosted to meet the demand for industrial products from fellow countries in the sphere. For this purpose, strenuous efforts should be exercised to rationalize the industrial activities through the complete application of the priorities system and the utilization of idle facilities. A similar endeavor should be directed toward the expansion of shipbuilding capacity which is prerequisite to the smooth progress of the industrial productivity forward movement."

SUBSIDY GRANTS GIVEN FOR SUBSTITUTE GOODS

Output of Articles Replacing Those Curtailed by Wartime Encouraged

Producers of substitute goods considered excellent, numbering 70 will receive subsidy grants from the Commerce Ministry aggregating ¥160,000, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

Encouragement accorded by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for research on substitute goods resulted in the output of many excellent substitutes for articles which have become difficult to supply in the current wartime. As many as 265 applications for grants of subsidy have been filed with the Ministry during the course of the fiscal year 1941 out of which 70 considered best were selected to receive encouragement subsidy. Amounts allocated for grant by industries are as follows:

Line of research		Amount of subsidy
Leather substitutes	3 items	¥4,500
Rubber substitutes	3 items	7,000
Metal substitutes	22 items	55,800
Fiber substitutes	8 items	16,600
Other*	34 items	76,100
Total	70 items	160,000

Gov't Planning to Make Trade, Industry Ministry Serve Total Asia Sphere

In view of the fact that the Commerce and Industry Ministry is no longer a mere ministry of the Japanese Empire, the authorities of the Ministry are now studying plans for comprehensive readjustments and expansion of the service. In addition, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi, according to the Nippon Kogyo, is having the competent officials of the Ministry draft a scheme for delegating wide powers to the various key industrial associations in accordance with the wartime commercial and industrial policies of the Government. The contemplated readjustments have to do with closer contact between the existing Foreign Trade Bureau and the Japan Foreign Trade Association of which Saburo Nango is president; taking over of the affairs connected with import exchange funds and regulation of drafts for the export trade, namely a new structure in which the Commerce and Industry Ministry is to conduct unitary administration of foreign trade including the exchange affairs which are now under the jurisdictions of the Finance Ministry.

LONDON DISTURBED OVER BLACK MARKET

Increasing Undercover Deals Causing Commodity Prices To Rise

Reflecting the steady aggravation of the shortage of daily necessaries, undercover transactions are increasing in London, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. The New York Times, continues the cable, estimates the sale in London through such illegal measures for the last year at £156,000,000.

The increased number of violators of economic control regulations is understood to be stimulating the upward trend of commodity prices, on the one hand, and on the other exercising bad effects on the morale of Londoners. The British Government authorities are concentrating their efforts to eliminate the undercover dealing through punishment rather than by adjusting the defects in the planned economy.

Despite such desperate endeavors by the authorities, commodity prices are continuing to rise at an accelerated tempo because of the indication that the distribution situation of key commodities will turn from bad to worse. Especially remarkable upward move is seen in provisions, textiles and oil. Tobacco and whisky, for example, have recently jumped to two times the price preceding the outbreak of the European War. A gold watch valued at £14 last August is now registered at £34.

Railways Affected

The current rising trend of the price level is also greatly affecting railway companies throughout England as well as Scotland, reports the Domei dispatch. Leaders of the London, Scotland and Midland Railways Companies are suffering from the higher expenses for the construction of rolling stock. The higher prices of daily necessaries are threatening the daily life of the lower class so that the number of thieves is increasing.

An acute shortage of laborers, especially skilled persons, is now developing not only in London but in other parts of England and consequently the smooth execution of the wartime production increase program has greatly been handicapped despite the Government's strenuous efforts toward the expansion of industrial productivity. Attributing the situation to the fact that a large number of skilled workers was called to the colors, newspapers in London are denouncing the lack of the planned principle regarding the mobilization of able laborers.

Indian Funds for Defense

According to a Domei dispatch from Bangkok dated February 7, the British dirty trick in colonial administration was vividly shown by the budget estimates of the Indian Government for the 1942-3 fiscal year which discloses that 1,300,000,000 rupees of the total expenditures amounting to 1,877,000,000 rupees will be appropriated for the national defense funds. Out of the huge spendings, 1,400,000,000 rupees are to be met by taxes and other revenues.

The Indian Government is believed to raise by about 20 per cent the import duties on almost all commodities except kerosene, raw cotton and Burmese goods in order to cover part of the deficit amounting to 477,000,000 rupees. The higher taxes will also be levied on individual as well as corporate income, while the postage is raised to a considerable extent.

INDUSTRY POLICY CHANGED BY MANCHOU GOVERNMENT

Tsuruoka Coal Mine to Become Independent Company With ¥80,000,000 Capital

The recent resolution of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company for converting its Tsuruoka Coal Mine into an independent company with a capital of about ¥80,000,000 and placing it under the dual management of the Manchoukuo Coal and the South Manchurian Railway is attracting the attention of interested quarters as a sign of change from the "One company for one industry" policy hitherto maintained by the Government of Manchoukuo, says the Nichi Nichi.

The "one company for one industry" policy by which the Manchoukuo Coal Mining has enjoyed a monopoly of the coal industry in the past has gradually been losing ground through the repeated concession of independence by the company to its subsidiary mines such as the Shulan, the Mishan, and finally the Tsuruoka. The Mishan mine was turned into an independent company through joint capitalization by the Manchoukuo Coal Mining and the Japan Iron, while the new Tsuruoka Coal Mine Company is to be capitalized by the Manchoukuo Coal Mining and the South Manchurian Railway in equal amounts, the former paying in kind.

In future the main energy of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company will be concentrated toward the development of the Fowsin Coal Mine, adds the paper.

ADVANCE MANIFEST IN EXPORT RAW SILK

Spot Position Quiet but Steady —Cloth, Rayon in Demand in French Indo-China

Special to Japan Times & Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, March 9.—The spot raw silk position was quiet but steady last week, when export silk took the place of home use silk in daily business. This amounted to more than 100 bales at prices at first unchanged but later advancing steadily until they stood ¥10 higher than at the end of February white 13/15s., grade D being priced at ¥1,490 and white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,475 on Saturday. A brighter situation was expected with the passing of the present experimental stage of the clothing point purchase system and the solution of the question of general textiles control, pending which the weavers naturally held off.

The futures market maintained a firm tone in sympathy with the spot prices and in expectation of an improvement in the spot business, which gave rise to bullish sentiment and strengthened the closing prices and the prospective prices at the turn of the week.

The total arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe during February were 12,493½ bales, an increase of 4,995½ bales over the January figure as shown in the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' returns, which was, however, but a natural consequence of the best spring reeling season, now in full swing. The daily average of arrivals increased more with the turn of the month also for seasonal reasons and amounted to about 800 bales for the first several days.

Provincial Trade Better

The prospects of raw silk business in the provinces are picking up, says a report, where the demand is extending to common grades of white 13/15 deniers and yellow 20/22 deniers for export as a result of improved movements of silk manufactures so much after the past congestion as to ease the weavers' financial circumstances. As they will lay in as much stocks as possible with the coupons on hand, if they can sell their manufactures without difficulty, after long holding off, the Yokohama market may be hoped to have so much business to do with the interior henceforward as to have no cause for anxiety as to the quick disposition of arrivals, which now amount daily to about 500 bales for Yokohama alone.

The total consumption of raw silk in Japan during 1941 is said to have reached 450,000 bales according to a reliable estimate. This doubles the figure before the Chinese Emergency, which is gratifying; for that means the proportionate replacement of textiles from imported raw materials by silk. The Government is encouraging the use of silks among the people instead of cotton and wool. As rayon, staple fiber and fibers other than silks are growing in importance as exports to the South, and their domestic consumption is being restricted in consequence, the one-fourth per cent policy for silk use will then prove truly effective, making any possible over-accumulation of raw silk and silk fabrics a matter of little importance, according to an opinion expressed in market circles.

Silk-Wool Draws Interest

The so-called silk-wool raw silk, a new textile material coming on the stage, following short silk fiber, is engaging the interest of the people. Its maximum buying price has been set. The maximum selling price per 10 kwamme in Yokohama and Kobe is ¥853 and ¥1,005 respectively, but no other details are as yet fixed, such as grading. It is reported that although the production of the silk is still in the experimental stage at the reeling mills, yet its use is presumably in the manufacture of such practical wears as clothing, stockings, knitted goods, etc., it being said to be an official intention to apply about 10,000,000 kwamme of cocoons to its production, if its use is extended to practical purposes.

Enthusiasm for finding business channels into the southern sphere is evident more and more among cotton, silk and other manufacturers in Japan as well as in all other fields of trade. In every weaving center, it is reported, serious study is being devoted to the question under the technical and other directions of the local industrial experimental stations, following the leadership of the central authorities. Silk goods hitherto exported from Japan to the southern countries have not been so important in quantity, but viewing the possibilities of supply hereafter of all varieties, such as catered from Europe and America in the past increase in their quantities is thought to be certain.

President Kyushichi Toshima of the Japan Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Association, who has just come back from a tour of inspection in Thailand and French Indo-China, is credited with the statement that at present plain cloths of silk and rayon are most saleable there, and in future business in prints in addition may be hoped for, that in French Indo-China, there are about 50,000 hand looms, in operation with which nearly one-half of the total consumption of fabrics there can be put out; that the people there are keenly interested in power looms and that yarn, besides clothes, is in much demand among the inhabitants of that country.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9	..
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.4	..
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.0	—3.20
Yokohama raw silk for new, short-term	15.54	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	+ .05

DUTCH INDIES FALL BOLSTERS FEELING

N.Y.K. Strong All Day Amid Narrow Price Movements In Other Wares

The news of the unconditional surrender of Java which was announced by the Imperial Headquarters late Monday night supplied a cheerful factor to the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday morning with a strong tone developing in almost all wares. The atmosphere was not so bright in the afternoon as in the morning, but Nippon Yusen Kaisha continued to rise all day.

The bourse issue opened in the morning session of the short-term section at ¥132.70 which is ¥0.80 higher than the quotation late Monday afternoon. The high mark of ¥132.80 was hit at one time, but later a weak tendency appeared on the floor owing to the report that the Government will announce its policy regarding the consolidation of the smaller manufacturers and traders Tuesday evening. The opening price of the issue in the afternoon session was recorded at ¥131.30, but the closing at ¥131.90.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, however, continued its upward trend. It was quoted at ¥109.50 at the closing of the afternoon session which compares with ¥109.20 early Tuesday morning.

On the long-term market, a rise of ¥0.50 was seen in Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥0.10 in Daito Spinning, ¥0.30 in Osaka Shosen Kaisha and ¥0.20 in Hakodate Dock.

The closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., new, ¥93.40; Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.70, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.00; Japan Steel Tubing, ¥74.40 and S.M.R., ¥70.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)		u .6		68.0
Do. new (25)	28.3			38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)		u .5		153.3
Do. new (25)	99.7	d .2	100.1	100.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)			104.4	....
Do. new (37½)	93.4		94.0	94.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)		u .2	34.9	35.0
Toyo Rayon. new (50)			75.9	76.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.4		109.9	108.9
Do, new (37½)	94.0		94.4	93.3
O. S. K. (50)	99.4	u .1		100.6
Do. new)7½)	85.2	d .3	85.5	98.6
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.2	d .2		83.0
Do, new (25)	51.1	d .7	54.6	54.9
Uraga Dock (50)	87.0	d .1	88.0	88.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.9		102.3	103 1
Hitachi Works (50)	75.9	u .2		74.5
Third Section				
Japan Oil (50)	79.8	d .1	80.1	79.1
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.2		51.5	52.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	131.5	131.2	131.9
N. Y. K., old	108.4	108.5	108.2	99.5
N. Y. K., new	93.1	93.1	93.0	93.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0
Do, new	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.9	92.9	92.9	93.0
Osaka Stock, new.	72.0	72.0	71.9	72.1
Mitsubishi Heacy	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.2
Hitachi Works	75.2	75.2	75.1	75.3
Japan Steel Tube	74.3	74.4	74.3	75.2
Japan Oil	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1
Japan Mining	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.0
Manchurian Ind.	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.3

JAPAN CAN CONTROL INDIAN RICE SUPPLY

Rangoon Was Important Base For Burma Food and of Oil For British Fleet

As a result of the fall of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, into Japanese hands on March 8, some 400,000,000 people of British India are confronted with starvation, states the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Monday, pointing out the fact that India has solely relied on Burma for its supply of Rangoon rice, their main foodstuff.

In the southern region of Burma the annual output of rice amounts to some 7,000,000 tons of which 60 per cent was exported from Port Rangoon to British India, Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, unoccupied China, and other regions hostile to this country. Of all these regions, British India was the biggest buyer of Rangoon rice importing 2,000,000 tons annually. Thus the port was considered as an important base for supplying materials to the countries hostile to Japan. The fall of Rangoon means, therefore, the loss to Great Britain of a base for fostering resistance power against this country.

Oil Supply Lost to Britain

Referring to the oil produced in Burma, the paper points out further, the important oil supplying artery was lost to the British Far Eastern Fleet which depended on Burmese oil. The annual output of Burmese oil reaches 864,000 tons, one-seventh of the Netherlands East Indies production of oil.

The loss of the oil in Burma is fatal to the British Far Eastern Fleet, while Japan can attain self-sufficiency in oil with Japanese capital and excellent engineering. In addition to the oil Great Britain is annually deprived of minerals as given in the following list:

Wolfram	5,593	metric tons
Zinc	59,347	„
Lead	77,180	„
Tin	6,441	„
Silver	6,175,000	ounces
Nickel	4,020	metric tons
Iron	26,257	„
Copper	7,935	„

According to a correspondent on the Burma front, the economic reconstruction work is already under way in Rangoon with the cooperation of staff members of such Japanese firms as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Nihon Menka (the Japanese Cotton Company), who followed the Japanese flag into Burmese territories.

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Banana Sweets in Abundance From Taiwan Will Soon Bring Happiness to the Children

"My boy, don't over-eat sweets, or you will have a stomachache," will be a tender-hearted mother's advice to her children delighted with a variety of banana sweets coming in abundance from Taiwan shortly, thanks to efforts made by the Taiwan Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company, reports the Chugai Sunday, quoting a telephone message from Taihoku.

Blessed with favorable weather conditions last year Taiwan is being deluged with bananas all through the island, the bumper crops having far surpassed the quantity needed for consumption on the island. Hence, the plan has been mapped out by the Taiwan Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company for the disposal of the surplus tropical fruit.

Sweets manufactured from bananas by the company will be dried bananas, banana gluten, banana cakes, banana coffee, banana meals—all alluring to children. By processing bananas into sweets, the company asserts, preservation becomes easier than in the original state and moreover less bottoms will be required for transportation at this time when there is more and more demand for shipping.

The Taiwan Vegetable and Fruit Processing Company, which is to start the processing of bananas shortly with the cooperation of the cultivaters of the fruit, is reported to have said:

"The problem of the banana processing will have a far reaching influence on the banana cultivation industry on the island when we take into consideration the fact that of all the output only 2,000,000 baskets are consumed on the island and the rest must be exported. We cannot tell whether processed bananas will prove popular or not, but we will do our best to make the manufacturing of banana sweets satisfactory from the point of nutrition as well as taste."

Two Companies Unite

The Nichiman Aluminum Company has decided to place itself under the management of the Showa Electric Industry Company (Showa Denko) in acquiescence with the recommendation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Members of the board of directors having resigned in toto at this junction, the company will convene an extraordinary plenary session of shareholders on March 24 at the Electric Institute Hall, Yurakucho, Tokyo, for the election of seven new directors and three auditors who will be sought from the Showa Electric quarters. Upon the achievement of favorable business results the Nichiman Aluminum Company will be completely merged with the Showa Electric, according to opinion prevailing in reliable quarters.

Bill Clearings

March 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	250,432	141,849
Balance	33,115	26,775

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 10
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,932,200
Over Issues	232,200
Deposits	612,647
Loans	547,181

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 80,300,000
CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
BRANCHES:
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Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
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Established 1880
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Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000
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S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
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H. Kashiwagi
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Marunouchi Agency
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Harbin
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Hsinking
Karachi
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Nagoya
Nanking
New York
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CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 50,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
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TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome.
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Correspondents: All Principal Cities at Home and Abroad

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942

The Netherlands East Indies Surrenders

The unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies the day before yesterday came as a most fitting prelude to the celebration of Army Day this year. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia three months ago, the Army has not failed once to provide the nation with ample cause for rejoicing on the occasion of each important holiday. The surrender of Hongkong came as the Christmas present, the fall of Manila for New Year's, the entry into Singapore on Empire Day, and now the complete capitulation of the Netherlands East Indies on Army Day! What is there to equal this record in the annals of the whole world!

Even for an army which has proved its phenomenal prowess as the Japanese Army has done in the previous three months of campaigning, the complete capitulation of the Dutch empire in the East at this particular time must be regarded as a remarkable achievement. Only three weeks after the world-shaking victory at Singapore, and only nine days after the first landing on Javanese soil is the record.

Even the fragmentary reports, which are all that are available as yet, suffice to make amply apparent the brilliance of the campaign which our Army has waged in Java. Giving the enemy no time to recover his breath after the shock of Singapore, the Imperial Army, with the indispensable cooperation of the Imperial Navy, landed at three points on the northern coast of Java, quickly drove inland, spreading out fan-wise as it advanced, enveloped all the key strategic positions of the enemy, and penetrated clear to the south coast, all in the course of nine days. The feat of the Japanese Forces becomes all the more notable when it is realized that a formidable Netherlands East Indies army of 93,000 men supported by 5,000 Americans, British, and Australians proved to be of no avail against the Japanese attack. Following the capture of the capital city of Batavia and the isolation of Bandoeng, the temporary capital, and of Surabaya, the chief naval base, the enemy quite naturally realized the uselessness of further resistance and surrendered unconditionally. It is all of a piece with the previous victories won by the Imperial Forces and with the victories yet to come.

Reverent praise is due to His Majesty the Emperor under whose glorious rule this latest of honors has come to the nation. Utmost veneration is due to the noble dead and wounded who have laid their very bodies on the altar of sacrifice to insure this victory. Heartfelt thanks are due to Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, commander of the expeditionary force in the Netherlands East Indies, and to all his men for their peerless service. Congratulations are in order for the entire Japanese people that they should be so fortunate as to be living at a time when the nation is so conspicuously realizing its historic destiny.

The significance of this event becomes all the more outstanding when it is considered that it followed immediately on the heels of another no less important victory. By occupying Rangoon, the capital of Burma, on March 8 and by compelling the unconditional surrender of the Allied forces of the Netherlands, the United States, and Britain throughout the entire Netherlands East Indies on the following day, the Imperial Army has achieved an illustrious success which will add great luster to the history of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the Burma campaign which commenced when the Japanese Forces crossed the Thai border on January 17, the Japanese Army encountered but overcame indescribably severe hardships in the precipitous mountain districts which it traversed. But in the short space of fifty days it finally reduced Rangoon, the capital of Burma, achieving thereby the main object of the campaign, namely, the cutting off of the Burma supply route to the Chungking administration.

The achievements of the Japanese Army in the Java campaign were no less brilliant. The Japanese Army effected its first landing on the island of Java in the face of enemy resistance on March 1, but as early as March 5 it had already captured the capital city of Batavia, while by March 9 it caused the surrender of the enemy forces throughout the entire Netherlands East Indies. Such a military exploit is indeed unparalleled in the war history of the world.

It is superfluous to say that the success of the Burma campaign will deal the **coup de grace** to the Chungking administration which has already been tottering to its fall. Nor is it necessary to point out that it will expose India, which has been thrown into great uneasiness, to a serious menace. Through the loss of Hongkong, Singapore, and Rangoon, which comprise all the important British bases in East Asia, Britain has forfeited all her influence in the areas east of India.

The successful conclusion of the Java campaign means the overthrow of the main stronghold of the so-called ABCD encirclement camp. This, coupled with the collapse of Burma, the starting point of the encirclement, has smashed the anti-Japanese encirclement line to pieces. It may be said that one important stage of the Japanese operations has been gone through successfully by the occupation of the several important enemy positions—Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Rangoon, and the island of Java.

By the occupation of Burma and the island of Java, Japan has secured complete control over the entire Southwestern Pacific, and she has now obtained a very favorable strategic position. It is particularly significant that Australia and New Zealand are completely isolated with their connection with the United States and Britain entirely cut off.

Furthermore, Japan has now been put in possession of the enormous natural resources of the Netherlands East Indies in addition to those in Burma, Malaya, and the Philippines. The acquisition of these resources will enable Japan to win the war, no matter how long it may be protracted. On the other hand, by cutting the United States and Britain off from the supply of materials from the southern regions, on which they have hitherto been dependent, Japan can deal a heavy blow to these enemy countries. That the United States and Britain are already suffering disastrously from Japan's counter-blockade is clear from the admission made of this fact by the British Secretary of Economic Warfare, Mr. Hugh Dalton.

The collapse of the Netherlands East Indies only nine days after the landing of the Japanese Forces on Java Island is, of course, ascribable to the matchless bravery and prowess of the Japanese Army, but the fact which proved fatal to the Netherlands East Indies is that the United States and Britain failed to give her the aid which they had promised her. The bitter feeling aroused by the Anglo-American acts of bad faith will rankle in the minds of the Netherlands East Indies forever. In short, the United States and Britain left the Netherlands East Indies to her fate when their aid was most badly needed. The Netherlands East Indies was not the only victim of these cowardly tactics of the United States and Britain of leaving their friends in the lurch; Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and other European countries have suffered similarly. The meanness of the United States and Britain was only more pronouncedly manifest in the case of the Netherlands East Indies. There are certainly many small countries which should learn a lesson from the example of the Netherlands East Indies.

The surrender of the island of Java, as marking the biggest Japanese achievement since the fall of Singapore, will be celebrated tomorrow throughout the country, and there is no doubt that the peoples in the southern regions who support the Japanese cause in the War of Greater East Asia will join the Japanese people in this celebration.

After all is said and done, however, the United States and Britain are still to be brought to their knees. They are on the watch for the opportunity to counter-attack Japan. The grand work of establishing Greater East Asia has only just been started, and Japan has many obstacles ahead. It is, therefore, up to the Japanese nation to renew its firm determination and to put its whole energy into the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. It is at the same time most desirable that the peoples of the southern regions who support the Japanese cause will cooperate closely with Japan in the work of achieving the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

JAPAN'S INFLUENCE, CONTRIBUTION TO CHINESE PRINTING ENORMOUS

Characteristic Differences Between Two Countries in Adapting Techniques of West Pointed Out

By KEISHU SANETOW

Keishu Sanetow, Professor at the Preparatory College, Waseda University, specializes in cultural relations between Japan and China and is the author of Chugokujin Nippon Ryugakushiko (A Historical Survey of the Chinese Students in Japan), Nippon Bunka no Shina yeno Yeikyo (Influences of Japanese Culture on China), Kindai Nisshi Bunka Ron (Sino-Japanese Culture in Modern Times), etc.

From Contemporary Japan,
February issue, 1942.

Part I

Although China's long historical association with the art of printing is a matter of common knowledge, it is seldom realized how much printing and publishing industries of China owe to the influence of modern Japan. To explain Japan's contribution to its continental neighbor in this particular industrial and cultural field is the purpose of this article.

In order to understand why modern Japan was able to make a distinct contribution to the art of printing in China, it is necessary first to understand the difference in the way the two countries reacted to the introduction of Western techniques in modern times. Although there are various interpretations concerning the modern era in the Orient, it is the writer's opinion that East Asia's modern history had its inception when such a close intercourse developed between the Orient and the West as to make it impossible for East Asia any longer to maintain its existence independently of the Western world.

The first Westerners to come to China came by an overland route even before the Yuan, or Mongol, Dynasty (1206-1368). At that time China possessed a material civilization superior to that of Europe. Hence, although Western visitors were attracted by Chinese culture, the influence of the West upon China was negligible. China, on its part, therefore, remained just as detached from Europe as ever.

Fails to Know Difference

The Westerners who came to China by the sea route at the beginning of the 16th century, however, were altogether different from their predecessors. These more recent arrivals represented a new Europe which had achieved a remarkable development in modern civilization since the Renaissance. China, however, complascent in the belief of its own superiority as the "Celestial Empire," failed to become aware of this difference for a long time.

In an attempt to introduce their civilization to China, Westerners who visited that country since the latter part of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) began to write and publish many books in the Chinese language. Most Chinese, however, paid little, if any, attention to these books; but it is interesting to note that these same books were read with evidity by the Japanese when they were imported into Japan.

This incident is symptomatic of the dissimilarity in attitude between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Western rush to the Orient was aimed toward China, the largest country in this region. The only Westerners to come to Japan at first were castaways on their way to China. Yet, it was Japan, rather than China, which provided the richer soil for Western civilization as the Japanese people manifested great enthusiasm in absorbing Western culture. The careers of Sugita Gempaku, Takano Choyei, and other pioneers in the work of introducing Western civilization to Japan bear eloquent testimony to their diligence in the face of the scarcely imaginable difficulties which they successfully overcame.

Storm of Criticism

Although the Western world, having successfully gone through an industrial revolution, continued with increasing momentum to advance its material civilization, China remained unaware of it. In contrast, since the Meiji Restoration (1868), Japan's policy had been to seek knowledge from far and wide. China showed interest only in a few of the more obvious aspects of Western culture, such as related to military affairs and communications, and began to make feeble efforts to study them. Even these sparing efforts, however, came in for a storm of criticism from the general public in China.

In adapting modern Western culture, Japan was thus scores of years in advance of China. The first translation of a Western book appeared in Japan in 1774 and in China in 1847. Japan first sent students to the West for the prosecution of studies in 1862, but China did not follow suit until 10 years later, namely in 1872.

The first modern magazine made its appearance in Japan in 1867 and in China in 1896. The first modern university was established in Japan in 1877 and in China in 1902. The solar calendar was adopted in Japan in 1872 and in China in 1912. A modern currency system was adopted in Japan in 1871 and in China in 1935. Likewise in the sundry and other fields of modern Western civilization, Japan had been far ahead of China.

Efforts for Assimilation

Various phases of Western culture were brought by Westerners who first tried to introduce them to China. They did not concern themselves very much with Japan, which country was given the "leavings," as it were. Paradoxically, however, China did not pay any serious attention to this new culture, while Japan of its own initiative had been making strenuous efforts to assimilate Western civilization even before the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

The seed of Western culture was planted in Chinese soil much earlier than in Japan, but the seed planted in Japanese soil budded and bore fruit

(Continued on Page 3)

WORLDWIDE ATTENTION CONCENTRATED ON JAVA

People Cling to Own Traditions Against Western Ideas

With the fall of Singapore, strongest citadel of British power in East Asia, the spotlight of interest has shifted to Java, most important of all the islands in the East Indies under the control of the Netherlands Government.

As Japan's well-oiled war machine roared on to Bali and swept across the Sunda Straits to bomb military objectives at several points, world interest on Java and its future has steadily sharpened.

Java flanks the Dutch East Indies in the south and is located between the southern tip of Sumatra to the west and the island of Bali to the east. Its total area is 50,390 square miles, (including Madura), which is a little larger than the island of Luzon in the Philippines. The most thickly populated among the islands in the Dutch East Indies, Java today is inhabited by about 45,000,000 people, three times the population of the entire Philippines.

Enlightened Inhabitants

It is also important to note that the Javanese are the most enlightened among the inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies, in a comparative sense. The fusion in a prolific country of Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and Hinduism has resulted, as it were, in the rich culture of Java which has remained intact in spite of the many decades of Dutch rule.

The social structure of the country has eschewed foreign influences—the Javanese have kept alive their indigenous customs and traditions against the onrush of Western ideas. Their mode of living, their manner of dressing, their recreation, are substantially the same today as they were before the Occidentals brought to them the air of sophistication.

The Javanese, being in a tropical country, live in thatch-roofed houses, low and built with frail frames and light materials, which do not differ much from the houses built in the Philippines. However, the lay-out and the ventilation of these houses are patterned after the Dutch model.

Most of the Javanese wear the sarong or cain, a one-piece contraption thrown around the body, which is usually of brightly hued cotton fabric. The women wear jackets, which are somewhat tight-fitting around the body and rather tight also in the sleeves. While the styles might have been affected to a slight degree by modern influences, this type of jacket is essentially indigenous. It is usually white as contrasted to the multi-colored cain.

Palpable Marks

Showing that the men have been more susceptible to the sweep and sway of Occidental culture, young sartorial connoisseurs pride themselves with the native cain—perfectly Javanese indeed. But the jacket and the shoes and the hat! They are palpable marks of the Westerner's rule for centuries.

The jacket, usually of immaculate white cotton fabric, is exactly the same type of jacket any Occidental wears in the tropics—cut, fit, everything is the same. The shirt is also Occidental and so with the inseparable tie to match. Smartly tilted on his head is a felt hat and if you bring down your eyes, they will be arrested by a pair of shining shoes, the last word from the shoemakers of Holland.

The principal products of Java are rice, sugar, rubber, tea, and quinine. The richness of Java's soil, made more fertile by the lava of many extinct volcanoes, is responsible for the enormous production of sugar and rice which are enough for the sustenance of the people. Although the channels of distribution have been controlled by the Dutch and other aliens, the Javanese have not allowed themselves to be deprived of their land—no foreigner has been allowed to buy public land.

Leading Port City

The capital of Java and of the entire Dutch East Indies is Batavia which has a population of 600,000. While Batavia is located almost at the western end of Java, Surabaya, the country's leading port, is at the eastern terminal. It is here where most of the N.E.I. products are cleared before they are shipped to foreign lands. Surabaya is also the most strongly fortified city in the whole of Java in view of its strategic position.

All over Java one can still see the relics of the grandeur of the old Javanese civilization and culture. The magnificent temple of Boro-Budur which is about 800 years old, still stands today to tell the whole world that Java's culture before the Dutch came was flourishing. Moss-grown ruins of palaces and fortresses are a common sight all over the country, reminders of the royal life of Java's past rulers.

Kuan-Yi-Wu. 500 B C.

ON LIFE

Allow the ear to hear what it likes, the eye to see what it likes, the mouth to say what it likes, the body to enjoy the comforts it likes to have, and the mind to do what it likes.

Now, what the ear likes to hear is music, and the prohibition of it is what I call obstruction to the ear.

What the eye likes to look at is beauty, and its not being permitted to regard this beauty I call obstruction of sight.

What the nose likes to smell is perfume, and its not being permitted to smell I call obstruction to scent.

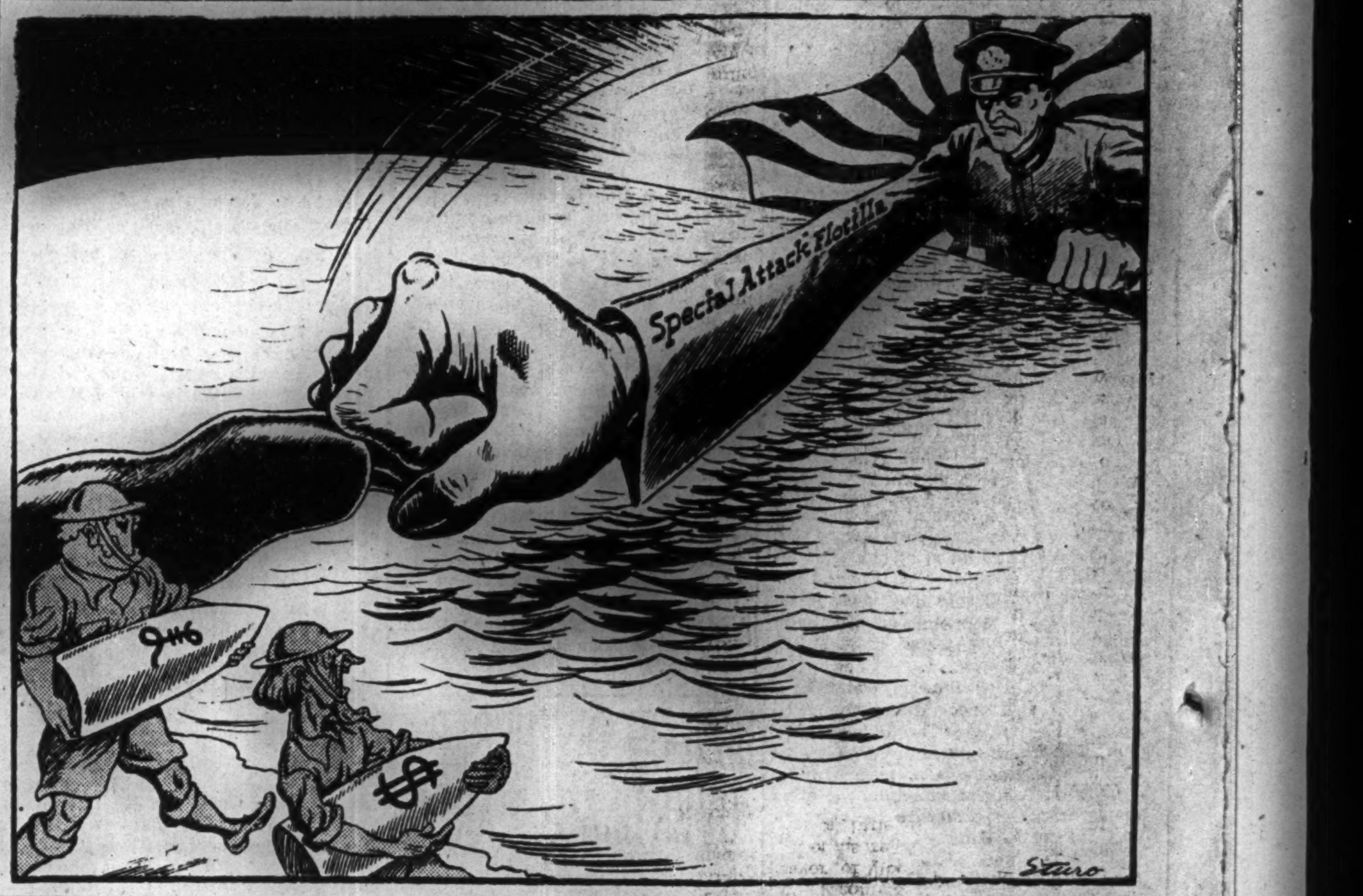
What the mouth likes to talk about is right and wrong; and if it is not permitted to speak, I call it obstruction of the understanding.

The comforts the body enjoys to have are rich food and fine clothing, and if it is not permitted, then I call that obstruction of the senses of the body.

What the mind likes is to be at peace; and its not being permitted rest I call obstruction of the mind's nature.

All these obstructions are a source of the most painful vexation.

The Fatal Blow



MODEL PLANE-MAKING POPULAR ART IN JAPAN

Rapid Developments Attained in Short Span of Years

Nippon Today and Tomorrow

It was about 1909—the year when genuine airplanes made their debut in the sky over Japan—when model planes began finding their way into this country, riding on the whirling tide of air enthusiasm.

Accordingly, 1909 is a memorable year, not only for Japan's aviation history, but also for the country's miniature plane activities.

Favored with an abundance of ideal materials for making miniature planes, model plane activities in Japan have shown rapid progress since then in waves of nearly a score of climaxes.

Among the ideal materials abundantly obtainable in the country at an extemely low cost is the thin Japanese paper internationally known as the Japanese tissue, which is popularly used by the model plane makers of the world.

Abundantly Obtainable

Also abundantly obtainable are bamboo strips of various sizes, which are used in making wings and other parts of the model planes, not to mention the Ho-wood, which is lighter, stronger, and far superior to the American and European spruce as the material for making propellers for miniature planes.

Numerous model airplane competitions were held in Tokyo, Osaka, and other cities in the past and many excellent records were tabulated by the juvenile and youthful enthusiasts of the country.

Since the formation of the official system of recognizing marks in August, 1940, by the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association, which is affiliated with the Federation Aviation Internationale, popularly known as F.A.I., and the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Japan's model plane activities have shown and are showing rapid developments.

Drafting regulations governing miniature plane competitions in Japan, the sponsors established a national system throughout the country and began holding national miniature plane competitions at numerous leading cities annually.

International Nature

These Nippon regulations were modelled after those enforced by the aviation associations of Germany, Italy, Britain, and the United States as well as those of the F.A.I. Thus Japan's model plane circle has acquired more of an international nature.

With the drafting of national regulations as the starting point, the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi organized a directorial committee with miniature plane authorities and veterans as its members.

Carefully studying various models available, the committee adopted several types as official ones, including the A-1 type, which is a rubber-powered model, and the C-1 type, which is a model glider. The committee is now planning various other standard models for popularization among the juveniles and youths of the country.

The first national model plane competitions under the joint auspices of the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi were held in August, 1940, at seven leading cities in various parts of the country, in which tens of thousands of miniature planes participated for national honors.

Enthusiasm Manifested

In the second annual contests sponsored at no fewer than 47 different places throughout the country in September, 1941, hundreds of thousands of model planes, including miniature engined models, took part, manifesting the rapidly growing national enthusiasm for the miniature airplanes.

Moreover, the sponsors held scores of short-term courses on the theory and practice of model plane building at leading cities and towns throughout the country, obtaining good results in the promotion of the miniature plane sport.

For further promoting miniature plane activities in the country, the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi invited from Germany in April, 1941, two Reich experts, notably, Gustav Bengsch, instructor of the Rotenberg national model plane school, and Karl Niedt.

Obtaining the latest information about the development and present conditions of the miniature airplane activities in the warring Reich, the sponsors successfully showed the public how to promote model plane activities.

New Types Make Debut

In the model plane competition held in Tokyo in September, 1941, gas-powered miniature planes, which make loops in the air, radio-controlled model planes, giant model gliders, and other new types made their debut in Japan, attracting the keen attention of the enthusiasts.

With the rising tide of model plane consciousness through the efforts of the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and others, Japan's miniature plane activities have a bright future.

Publications Received

Keizai Geppo; a monthly economic report, Vol. 2, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nanking. It contains detailed statistics of the shipments by land and sea to and from Nanking in January; wholesale and retail prices of all principal items by Japanese and Chinese merchants in Nanking, and wages of labor. Leading articles: Soy Manufacturing Industry in Nanking.

Tokyo Gazette; a monthly report of current policies, official statements and statistics, Vol. V, No. 9, March, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Tokyo Gazette Publishing House, Tokyo. The contents: Aims of the Greater East Asia War (Address by Premier Tojo), Principles Governing Estimates in Manufacturing Industries, Facilities for Foreign Students in Japan, the 79th Session of the Imperial Diet, Control of Materials for Clothing, Concerning the Fall of Singapore, and Chronicle of the Greater East Asia War.

Gekkan Tow, Vol. 10, No. 2, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gekkan Tow-sha, Tokyo. A monthly publication on the study of chemical subjects.

Chosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo. Included are economic statistics of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, the South Sea regions, America and European countries. The leading articles: Japan's Milling Industry in Wartime, and the Past and Present of Spinning Industry in China.

Pearls of Wisdom

It is much easier to suppress a first desire than to satisfy those that follow.—Rochefoucauld

• • •

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his image.—Goethe

• • •

What is becoming in behavior is honorable, and what is honorable is becoming.—Cicero

• • •

Levity of behavior is the bane of all that is good and virtuous.—Seneca

• • •

Philosophers never stood in need of Homer or the Pharisees to be convinced that everything is done by immutable laws; that everything is settled; that everything is the necessary effect of some previous cause.—Voltaire

• • •

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.—Aristotle

• • •

The lust of avarice has so totally seized upon mankind that their wealth seems rather to possess them, than they to possess their wealth.—Pliny

• • •

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure, is to correct ourselves.—Demosthenes

• • •

There is no book so bad but something valuable may be derived from it.—Pliny

• • •

When I get a little money, I buy books; and if any is left, I buy food and clothes.—Erasmus

• • •

Neglected calumny soon expires; show that you are hurt, and you give it the appearance of truth.—Tacitus

• • •

There are calumnies against which even innocence loses courage.—Napoleon

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor

I have seen a great people starving to death before my eyes, and I am convinced that this exhaustion and starvation are due not, as their beneficiaries claim, to overpopulation and superstition, but to the most sordid and criminal exploitation of one nation by another in all recorded history. I propose to show that England has year by year been bleeding India to the point of death, and that self-government of India by the Hindus could not, within any reasonable probability, have worse results than the present form of alien domination.

In the London Daily Herald of October 17, 1927, Ramsay MacDonald declared that further so-called "tutelage" of India for self-rule was useless; it should have self-government at once. He affirmed that India was already fit for self-government, and that the only training it required was that of its own experience in liberty.

Shortly before its recent coming to power, the Labor Party of Great Britain officially declared: "We believe that the time has come when our brothers in all parts of India are capable of controlling their own affairs equally along with South Africa and other British Dominions; and we hereby pledge ourselves to assist in every way possible to bring about this much desired reform."

Worst Imperialists

I have the honor to agree with the British Government; I argue only for Home Rule. I speak not as an American only, but as a member of the family of the English-speaking peoples; I rest my case above all on the evidence of Englishmen; I write, I think, in harmony with the fine traditions of English liberalism from Burke and Sheridan and Fox to Bertrand Russell, Ramsay MacDonald, and Bernard Shaw. I am not fond of the British; the British are the worst of all imperialists. The English gave the world liberty, and the British are destroying it. I confess that I am prejudiced in favor of liberty.

Let us remember, first, that India is not a little island, nor a continent sparsely inhabited by savages, but a vast territory containing 320,000,000 souls—three times as many as in the United States, more than in North and South America combined, more than in all Europe, west of Russia, combined; all in all, one-fifth of the world's population. Let us remember, further, that in the northern and more important half of India the people are predominantly of the same race as the Greeks, the Romans, and ourselves—i.e., "Indo-Europeans" or "Aryans"; that though their skin has been browned by the tireless sun, their features resemble ours, and are in general more regular and refined than those of the average European; that India was the mother-land of our race, and Sanskrit the mother of Europe's languages; that it was the mother of our philosophy, mother, through the Arabs, of much of our mathematics, mother, through Buddha, of the ideals embodied in Christianity, mother, through the village community, of self-government and democracy. Mother India is in many ways the mother of us all.

Problem in Perspective

Let us remember, also, in order that we may see the problem in perspective, the age and variety of India's civilization. Recent excavations at Mohenjo Daru have revealed a civilization 3,500 B.C. with great cities and industries, comfortable homes, and luxuries ranging from bathrooms to statuary and jewelry; "all betokening a social condition . . . superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt." When Alexander the Great invaded India in 326 B.C., his historian, Megasthenes, recorded his amazement at finding on the Indus a people quite as civilized and artistic as the Greeks, who were then at the height of their curve.

At no time in history has India been without civilization, from the days of Buddha, in the fifth century, who is to

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,422 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

U.S., BRITAIN REACH DECISION TO RENEW PACT ON CARIBBEAN

Will Cover Social and Economic Life of British Possessions in Area

U.S. PRESS WORRIES VICHY

Shifts Made in American War And Navy Personnel—Stark Heads Fleet in Europe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—A second Caribbean agreement has been reached among the United States and Great Britain, further extending the understanding reached among the two Powers in September 1940 to cover the entire social and economic life of British possessions in the Caribbean, according to a London report received here today.

The new agreement, the report stated, is in keeping with the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter which was concluded by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at their meeting in the Atlantic.

France Said Alarmed

Domei

VICHY, March 10.—The American press campaign, which approves of British attacks against French territory and the demand of certain British journals for increased air raids against defenseless French cities, has aroused alarm in certain Government departments, a spokesman of the Government declared today.

One of the instigators of this campaign was said to be Walter Lippmann, whose editorials are published by 150 American papers.

U.S. Commands Shifted

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, March 9.—In view of the repeated defeats of the United States Army and Navy in various Pacific areas, the War and Navy Departments of the United States Government have decided to make an extensive personnel change in the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

Admiral Harold A. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, has been transferred to the post of Commander of the United States Fleet in European waters, and Admiral Joseph Ernest King, Commander of the United States Fleet, made the Chief of the Naval Operations concurrently.

For operating the air force more efficiently, the distribution of planes and officers will be fundamentally changed.

The staff of the General Headquarters will be reduced to one-fifth of the present number.

Lieutenant-General Leslie J. McNair has been appointed the Vice-Chief of the General Headquarters.

The most important is the appointment of Admiral Stark as the Commander of the United States Fleet in European waters, and it is observed that the Government is planning to send the United States Fleet to Europe and start a positive offensive.

Big Defeats Admitted

The unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, coming on top of the fall of Rangoon is looked upon as a severe blow to the United States and Britain.

To find out the repercussions in the enemy camp the Tokyo Nichi Nichi called up its special correspondent Mr. Suzuki, in Buenos Aires by international telephone on March 10. The conversation that ensued is as follows:

Nichi Nichi: The unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, coming on top of the fall of Rangoon, has caused the once much-vaunted A.B.C.D. ring to collapse. What are the repercussions in the United States?

Suzuki: "They haven't a word to say. Both the United States and Britain realized that the collapse of the A.B.C.D. ring was inevitable after the disastrous defeats at Hawaii and Malaya.

Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox did his best to hide the real facts from the American public. However, the Government began to feel the blow more keenly with the passing of time and the effects of the defeats suffered

(Continued on Page 2)

MORE FOOD RESTRICTION IMPOSED ON BRITISHERS

Step Taken Due to Defeats—Goods Not on Ration Affected Now

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—As a result of Britain's defeats in the Greater East Asia War, the British public has been confronted with new decrees affecting its daily life, according to a London report received here today.

Instructions have been issued to save paper and other goods, while other articles, not at present on the ration list, will be added.

Among the new items, on which further restrictions have been placed, are tinned goods, rice, sago, dried fruit, dried beans, butter, cocoa, coffee, spices, sauces and cheese.

Dutch Indies Authorities Took Wrong Move, Says Yoshizawa, Explaining Final Disaster

At the report of the unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, who is now in Tokyo to consult with the Foreign Office, stated that this miserable fate is attributable to the fact that the Dutch authorities have taken a wrong course in diplomacy, reports Domei.

Ambassador Yoshizawa's interview follows:

"As was stated in the communique of the Japanese Government, the Greater East Asia War is aimed at Britain and America but not at the Dutch East Indies. Nevertheless, the Dutch authorities manifested hostile feeling against Japan relying upon the support of Britain and America and consequently, Japan was forced to take up arms, quite against its will.

"The result of the war against the Dutch East Indies has been as clear as daylight from the very beginning of the hostilities. As the Imperial Forces scored marvelous victories successively on all of their fronts, the Dutch East Indies Government had no other alternative than to surrender or flee to Australia. The sea and air around the East Indies are completely under domination of the Japanese, and the Dutch were at last forced to surrender.

"I went to the East Indies last year on a mission to conclude an economic agreement with the Dutch authorities and personally held interviews with the officials of the Dutch Government.

"I found Netherlands East Indies Governor-General A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer and Deputy Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook highly intellectual and experienced. I heartily regret for them that, in spite of their intelligence and experience, they have taken a wrong course of diplomacy.

"It is a matter of felicitation that the Imperial Forces have succeeded in capturing the Dutch East Indies on the heels of the fall of Singapore."

TSUCHIYA INDICATES ROAD FOR CANBERRA

Australia's Cry for Aid Spurned By U.S. and Britain, Says Acting Spokesman

D.E.I. IS GOOD EXAMPLE

Best Policy to Take Up Premier Tojo's Offer and Collaborate With Japanese

The future course of Australia, now that it is isolated by the fall of the Netherlands East Indies, was indicated by Jun Tsuchiya, acting Spokesman of the Board of Information in the temporary absence of Tomokazu Hori, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, Wednesday.

"After the fall of Singapore and Batavia," he said, "Australia is desperately crying for help by having her Minister to the United States, Casey, make a public appeal that 'the utmost Australia could do by itself will not be enough to hold the Japanese.'

"To this pathetic cry of Australia," continued Mr. Tsuchiya, "Britain's only answer was coldly to dissolve the Allied Supreme Command, leaving the Dutch and Australians alone in the most critical hour of their history.

"The American answer was a little more polite, as is shown by the statement recently made by Secretary of War Stimson that 'material reinforcements had been sent by the U.S. to the Southwest Pacific' the previous week."

What Australia wants, pointed out the Speaker, is not mere words, but the actual delivery of planes, tanks, and guns, which in the face of Japanese naval and military supremacy in that region, are impossible to reach their destination.

He then indicated that continued resistance in such a hopeless situation begets only disaster and suffering for the Australian people, as has been experienced by the N.E.I.

"A living lesson is before their very eyes," continued Mr. Tsuchiya, "we wonder for whom and for what purpose the Australian Government continues its useless and hopeless resistance at the expense of the innocent population whose untold suffering and misery are the only rewards for the folly of their Government.

"The best and only way for Australia to take was shown by Premier Tojo on January 21 at the Diet when he declared that, 'if Australia continues as at present their attitude of resisting Japan we will show no mercy in crushing them but if they come to understand Japan's real intentions and express willingness to cooperate with Japan, we will not hesitate to extend them our help with full understanding for their welfare and progress.'"

In conclusion, he pointed out that if the Australian Government fails to appreciate and take advantage of the advice, the same fate that had befallen Singapore and Java awaits her. "She should beware of the handwriting on the wall," summed up the Mr. Tsuchiya.

Thailand Celebrates

Domei

BANGKOK, March 10.—In celebration of the fall of Rangoon and Java into Japanese hands, the Government has ordered all homes and buildings to display the Japanese and Thai flags for a period of three days, it was disclosed today.

Manila Women Organize

Domei

MANILA, March 10.—For the purpose of helping Japanese Forces in prosecuting the Greater East Asia War, the Japan Women's Association of Manila was formally established here today.

The inaugural ceremony was held at a Japanese national school in this city at 4 p.m. today with a large attendance.

FACTORS IN VICTORY EXPLAINED BY UGAKI

Cooperation of Army and Navy Said Chief Reason for Present War Success

UNITED IN YAMATO SPIRIT

Argentine Commentator Praises Japanese Sea Force—Results Prove Belief

"The unprecedented victories won by the Imperial Forces in the present war are attributable, among many other factors, to the close cooperation of the Army and Navy," declared General Kazushige Ugaki, ex-Foreign Minister, in an interview with an Asahi correspondent on Army Day, observed on Tuesday.

"It seems that the people are amazed at the unexpectedly many-sided operations of the Japanese Forces," said General Ugaki, "but it is natural or imperative for a nation to launch a wholesale campaign if once it decides to open hostilities.

"The brilliant successes so far achieved by the Imperial Army, Navy and Air Forces are ascribed to the firm conviction of ultimate victory, which the Japanese soldiers as well as the public in general have hitherto cultivated. This firm conviction can be established not by propaganda but only by everyday preparation, moral and material.

"The successful landing of the Army Forces in the face of fierce enemy resistance on the front extending some 5,000 kilometers has never been known in the war annals of the world.

"Such splendid operations have been possible merely because the Navy and Air Forces held the command of the sea by destroying the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, and the British East Asiatic Fleet off Malaya at the very outset of the war. This kind of close cooperation by a navy with an army is carried out only by the Japanese Navy and Army.

"It is wonderful that our forces occupied Manila on New Year's Day, captured Singapore on Empire Day and took Rangoon on Army Day, thereby in the latter case making the Dutch East Indies surrender unconditionally.

"I am looking forward to Jimmu Tenno Sai when our forces may achieve another victory. It is, indeed marvelous the way the operations of the Imperial Forces are carried out as exactly as some machinery.

"Another reason why the Japanese soldiers are so strong is that they are knitted together closely by the common element of 'Yamato-damashii.' It is quite natural that those soldiers imbued with 'Yamato-damashii' and closely united by solid national unity should have defeated the enemy consisting of motley races and nations.

"It is a long time, however, before Japan will win final victory. We have the obligation of continuing warfare simultaneously with conducting reconstruction in the liberated territories.

"I am thinking I must not die before I can see with my own eyes at least the beginning of the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for I expect that many of my seniors in the other world are waiting for my report."

Stronger Than U.S. Navy

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, March 7 (delayed in transmission)—Captain M, who is famous as a naval commentator in Argentina, has written an article concerning the battles of Java and Surabaya, and highly praised the Japanese Navy after severely criticizing the propaganda reports of the British Empire and the United States.

He said that even the official announcements of Washington and London were full of false reports and that facts are more eloquent that such propaganda.

The United States Navy may not have any explanation to make now when its official announcements are shattered by the actual results of the Japanese Navy, he said.

Then, discussing the reasons of the

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL CABINET AT CRITICAL STAGE; MORE SHOCK FATAL

Premier to Issue Statement On India at Next Session

3-POWER ALLIANCE HINTED

Britain, U.S. and Soviets to Line Up—Washington Remains Aloof

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—Commenting on the position of the Churchill Government following its recent reshuffle, Wilhelmstrasse circles expressed their belief that the Cabinet is in a very unstable position.

Meantime, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman at his press conference today, told correspondents that the possibility of a change from "a latest crisis surrounding the Churchill Cabinet," to that of an open crisis is becoming greater daily.

It has been stressed here that the Churchill Government would not be able to withstand any further serious political or military setbacks.

India Statement Due

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—Sir Stafford Cripps, in the House of Commons today announced that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would make a statement on India at the next session of the House, according to a London report received here today.

Pact With Moscow Pushed

Asahi Service

BERLIN, March 9.—The London Times, editorially proposed the conclusion of a three-Power Alliance of the British Empire, the United States and the Soviet Union, in its issue of March 7.

The publication of the article has resulted in the circulation of a report that negotiations for the conclusion of such an alliance is now progressing smoothly among the three nations, and particularly between the British Government and the Soviet Union.

The gist of the Times' proposal consists of the following three points:

1. The cancellation of the agreement in the Atlantic declaration made by President Franklin Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill for not causing territorial changes, so that the military requirements of specified strong Powers could be provided for.

2. The treaty of alliance now being negotiated between the British Empire and the Soviet Union should be expanded to include the United States and make it a three-Power alliance.

3. The British Government should conclude the treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union, even in case of opposition of the United States.

It seems to be the intention of the British Government to conclude an alliance with the Soviet Union, under stipulation of adjusting Europe after the present war and the negotiation has been continued since the visit of British Foreign Minister Major R. Anthony Eden to Moscow. But it is reported that the Soviet Union has not yet announced its concrete demands.

British political circles, however, observe that the main condition proposed by the Soviet Government is approval of the annexation of the three Baltic States.

This editorial of the Times is believed to have been written as United States Ambassador to London, John G. Winant, is returning home. Ambassador Winant is said to have joined the negotiation at London as regards the conclusion ot the proposed three-Power alliance.

General interest in the United States, however, is not directed to the proposal of a three-Power alliance based on a concrete adjustment of Europe after the present war because such a plan is believed impossible at present.

Churchill's Star Waning

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 10.—"Churchill's star is waning," declared the Berliner Boersenzeitung in an article reflecting the majority of the political comments at the beginning of this week. "In the tempest which is raging over the Empire, England's means of power have been proven absolutely inadequate," the paper declared.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger under the

(Continued on Page 2)

ENVOY SATO LEAVES TODAY

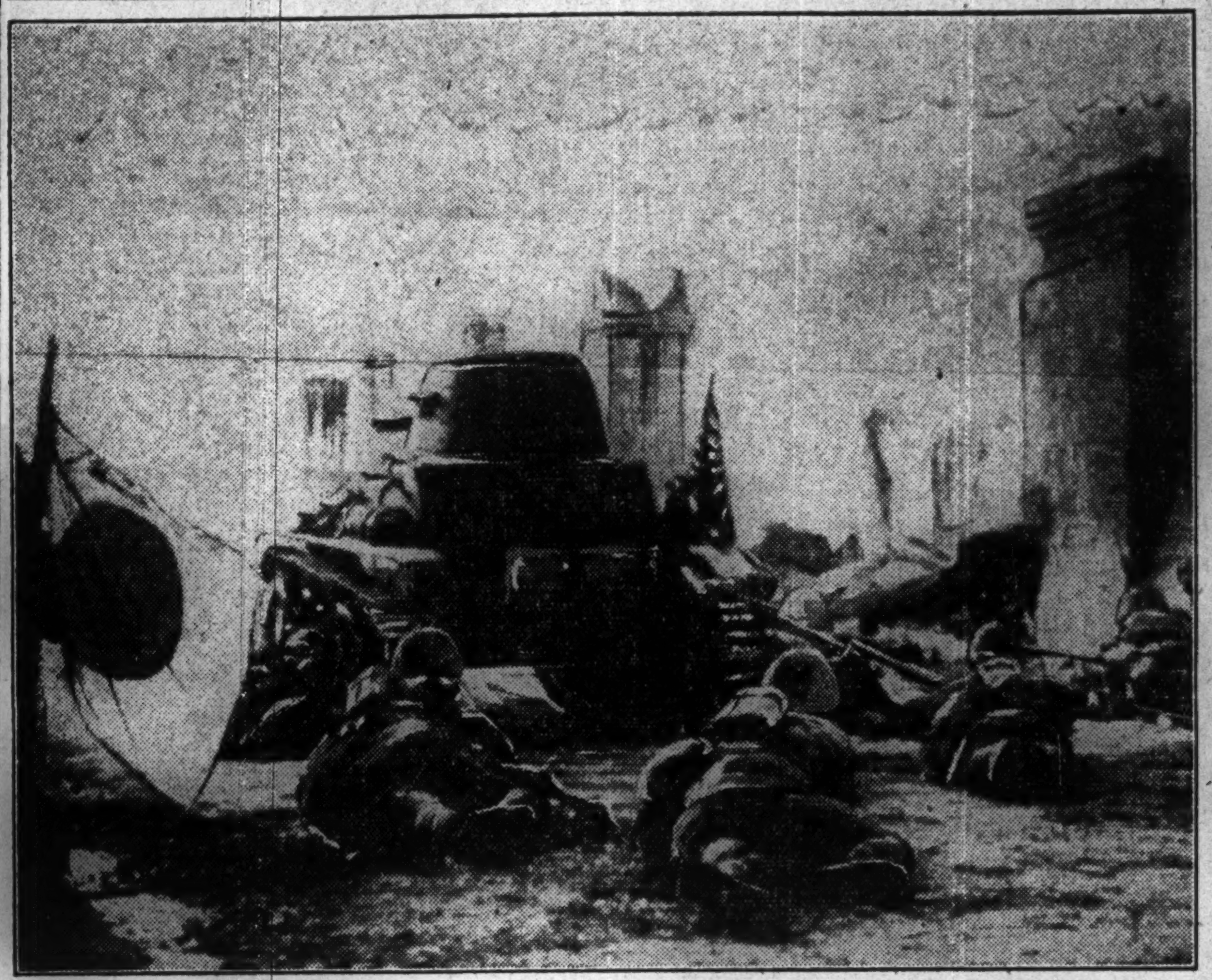
New Ambassador Will Visit Ise En Route to Moscow

Naotake Sato, newly-accredited Ambassador to the Soviet Union, will leave Tokyo Station at 9 a.m. today for the Soviet Union to take up his duties there, reports Domei.

On his way he will stop at Ujiyamada to pay his respects to the Ise Grand Shrines. After spending a few days at Ujiyamada and Kyoto, he will leave on March 14 for Shimonoseki on his way to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Goro Morishima, newly-appointed Minister assigned to the Japanese Embassy in Soviet Russia, left Tokyo for Shimonoseki where he will await Ambassador Sato.

In Face of Bitter Resistance



The recent successful landing of the Japanese Forces, in the face of fierce enemy efforts, at Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, will remain forever etched in the pages of the war annals. Shown above is a unit of the Imperial Navy Landing Forces moving ahead under a barrage of enemy fire. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Photo by wire from Taihoku)

Premier Sends Congratulatory Cables To Commanders in South Over Victory

Premier General Hideki Tojo sent a congratulatory message to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area, on Tuesday, according to Domei.

The Premier's message follows:

"We gratefully congratulate you for the distinguished service you have rendered in bringing the key point of Burma under your control by capturing Rangoon in defiance of difficult terrain. I pray for the health and success of your officers and men."

The congratulatory message which was telegraphed by Premier General Hideki Tojo on Tuesday, to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies area, reads as follows:

"Permit me to congratulate you heartily for the distinguished service you have rendered in bringing about the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and American-British-Australian troops since the landing on Java Island. At the same time I pray for the health and success of your officers and men."

40 FRENCH LEADERS RAP PARIS BOMBING

Circulate Letter Attacking London's Policy—Urge Unity With Reich

Domei

PARIS, March 9.—Bitterly protesting the British bombing of Paris and recommending cooperation with Germany as the only possible policy for France, 40 intellectual leaders in France have signed a letter which was published by journals here today.

Britain's determination to terrorize a disarmed nation, which was endeavoring to reconstruct itself, has been proven by the unwarranted air raid, the letter stated.

In a similar manner, Britain already had attacked France in a cowardly way at Mers-el-Kebir and Dakar as well as in Syria, it was said.

When Britain still was an ally of France, it failed to carry out any air attacks against the German Reich or the German army at a time when such attacks could have helped France.

This time, Britain has aimed at preventing any attempt to rebuild France, the letter accused, and acting on the order of its ally, the Soviet Union, Britain has sought to bring about disorder, economic and moral anarchy and, if possible, a bloody revolution in France.

If France and Germany should reach an agreement, England would be lost, the letter said.

On the other hand, an agreement between France and Germany would mean the salvation of the former, the letter stated, adding, the French nation must realize the fact.

It is now a queston of "general mobilization of the will of the French nation, in the face of a tremendous common danger."

Great Britain, it was said, which was the home of millionaires and the unemployed, did not hestitate from spreading unemployment and heaping up dead bodies in France by means of bombs, the letter concluded.

Among those who signed the letter were Abel Bonnard, Maurice Donnay and Abel Hermant all members of the French Academy, as well as Alphonse de Gauteaubriant, Seline, Henri Berard, and Professor Georges Claude.

French Volunteers Leave

Domei

VICHY, March 10.—Another group of volunteers for the French Volunteer Legion on the Eastern Front, has left for Paris to await further orders before leaving for the battle front, it was revealed here today.

NAZI JOURNALS HAIL RANGOON CONQUEST

Most Important Burmese Port Captured—British Fear India Menaced

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—Local newspapers today hailed the Japanese Imperial Headquarters' announcement that Rangoon, capital of Burma, had fallen into Japanese hands.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger stressed that the capture of this city is a new splendid feat of extraordinary strategical importance, adding, despite the enormous distance from the home base, the Japanese are continuing their attacks without pause and on an imposing scale in all directions.

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung, in connection with the Imperial Headquarters announcement, recalled that the London Daily Mail on February 4 stated that Rangoon was not only a supply base for the Chungking armies but if the Japanese succeeded in capturing this city, India would be directly menaced.

The journal pointed out that the capture of Rangoon and that of Pegu constituted a certain phase of the Burma campaign which thus would be concluded.

With the capture of Rangoon, the Japanese have obtained the most important Burmese port the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung pointed out, and declared that Rangoon is not only the greatest rice exporting center in the world but it is the most prominent import and export harbor of British India as well.

"Exactly 90 years after Britain got a hold in Rangoon, the Japanese troops marched into the city," the journal asserted.

Allies Powerless in Pacific

"With the occupation of Rangoon and the conquest of Java by the Japanese Forces, Anglo-American power practically has been lost in the southwestern Pacific area," declared a diplomatic correspondent of the German News Agency, D.N.B., today.

"Japanese military power," he said, "has thus been strengthened to such an extent that the Axis Powers can now start impending offensives on an enlarged basis with a sure prospect for victory by their common strategy."

DELAY IN ALLIED AID CAUSES JAVA'S FALL

N.Y. Times Reporter Claims U.S. Aircraft Arrived Toward End of Last Week

SURRENDER SHOCKS BRITISH

Londoners Blame Americans For Present Situation in Netherlands East Indies

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—Delay in United States aid to the Netherlands East Indies was the greatest cause contributing to the fall of Java, Tillman Durdin, correspondent of the New York Times declared today on his arrival in Australia after fleeing from Java, according to a Havas news agency report received here from New York.

The Netherlands East Indies did not receive sufficient aid from the United States, he declared, and Dutch colonial authorities had been greatly distressed over the small quantity of United States military supplies allocated to the Netherlands East Indies.

Aircraft dispatched by the United States arrived in the Netherlands East Indies toward the end of last week but their arrival was too late, he said, adding the greater portion of war supplies other than aircraft had been snatched by Australia and hardly any war goods reached Java.

Moreover, aircraft which reached Java after much trouble had hardly been tested before they were destroyed by fierce bombings of Japanese Air Units, he added.

Reports of the complete unconditional surrender of Dutch forces in the Netherlands East Indies came like a thunderbolt out of the blue to all British circles which had expected a more determined resistance, it was reported here from London today.

British papers had predicted that while there may be local capitulations, the complete surrender of the entire Dutch forces was impossible. They were incredulous of Tokyo broadcasts at first that the entire Dutch army in Java had surrendered, the report said.

Not until the refugee Netherlands Government in London had issued a statement and Vice-Governor Hubertus J. van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies had fled to Australia and broadcast a message that all hopes for the defense of the Dutch colony had been abandoned did Britain realize the seriousness of the situation.

Slow to Realize

With the realization that Java was lost finally and irreparably to the allies, Britain immediately began to disparage the American fleet and to claim that American aid had been insufficient.

Meanwhile, another worry was added to Britain's uneasiness by the report that Rangoon had fallen to the Japanese.

Furthermore, the continued reverses of British forces in Burma, added to the defeat of the Dutch forces in Java, were said to have dealt a heavy blow to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Cabinet, placing them in an embarrassing position.

Confronted with the loss of its richest and largest possession, the refugee Netherlands Government in London has issued a statement declaring, "no

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE PROPERTY AT RANGOON LOOTED BY BRITISH VANDALS

Consulate-General and Homes Plundered and Destroyed As Enemy Flee

CHIANG-AID NOW SEVERED

Japanese Officials at Batavia Removed to Sukabumi—Capital Now Normal

Domei

RANGOON, March 10.—All property of the Japanese Consulate-General and Japanese nationals here was found plundered and interiors of the buildings of the Consulate-General and the Japanese houses destroyed beyond repair by retreating British troops.

Greater parts of the shopping district and Chinese towns in this city were reduced to ruins by fires set by fleeing enemy troops.

Rangoon Importance Stressed

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—Stressing the great importance of the fall of Rangoon for the future development of military operations at British India's doorstep, the Das 12 Uhr Blatt declares that the British seem to realize that Burma to all practical purposes has been lost already.

Although the Japanese so far have occupied only one-fourth of Burma, they are in possession of all the key positions, the journal said.

Three important advantages were said to have been gained by the Japanese when they occupied Rangoon, namely; the cutting off of Chungking from sources of supply, the establishment of an extremely important land and sea base and a tremendous increase in raw material sources.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung points out that Chungking has been cut off from its financial sources and supplies of war materials.

The journal ironically declared that the entire British press had stressed only a few days ago the enormous strategic importance of Rangoon for the British Empire.

Internees Removed

Domei

BATAVIA, March 10.—Yutaka Ishizawa, Japanese Consul-General here, and 28 other staff members of the Consulate-General, remaining since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, were sent to Sukabumi, some 75 kilometers southeast of this city, for internment, it was reported here today.

Other Japanese residents in Batavia were transferred to Australia immediately before the Japanese landing on Java Island, it was further disclosed.

Back to Normal

Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, has returned to normal conditions only five days after the Japanese Forces made their bloodless entry into the city.

It is now a bustling city of peace about to take its first step toward the establishment of a Greater East Asia, says a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Batavia, reporting to his paper on March 10.

His report is a series of vignettes of Batavia city life, which he calls Djagatara Letters. His Djagatara Letter follows:

The red glow of the sky through the samarinds marks the beginning of the day in Batavia. The morning air is cool and refreshing for such a tropical place and the cries of thousands of birds fill the morning air with song. There are many different kinds of songbirds and they all greet the morning with their own special kinds of cries so that it is impossible to remain in bed till late.

Along the white, clean roads, the horse-carts roll merrily with tinkling bells. The streets echo with the clatter of the horses' hoofs, and Batavia becomes wide awake.

Everybody Gay and Happy

Man-servants in gay sarong and brimless caps hasten along the streets. Maid-servants stroll toward the market with large baskets under their arms.

On March 5, the Japanese troops made their bloodless entry into the city and the next day the streets were empty of pedestrians. But after the announce-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Tactics Assailed

Domei

ANKARA, March 10.—Britain's attitude again has lowered its moral credit, the Ulus declared today, as journals here severely criticized Britain for having asked for support from the Netherlands East Indies in the Pacific, and, at the same time, failed to assist the Netherlands East Indies in its hour of need.

Mexican Students Protest

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—Students in Mexico City have demonstrated in protest against the Mexican Government's policies, according to a report received here from Mexico City today. The report said, the demonstration soon got out of hand and developed into a riot, in which, a number of persons were killed and injured in a clash with the police.

Japanese Property At Rangoon Looted By British Vandals

(Continued From Page 1)

ment of the unconditional surrender of the Dutch Government, the city returned to its normal life.

The Allied forces were astonished at the rapid advance of the Japanese. When the Japanese Forces occupied the western part of the island, the enemy fled to Bandoeng.

The Batavia civil authorities, troubled with the ravages of the American, British and Dutch soldiers, appealed to the Japanese Army to enter the city as soon as possible. Thus, was the bloodless entry into the capital made.

The lighting, water-supply, and gas-plants were all intact and the city could resume its normal life as though nothing had happened. Thus, within the short space of five days since the occupation of the capital, the citizens were able to pursue their peaceful ways without any trouble.

In the garden of the Japanese Consulate-General is a statue of Sobeei Micael, the Japanese pioneer of southern expansion. The Japanese soldiers have placed garlands of lovely white orchids in front of this statue.

Willing to Help

The natives greeted the victorious troops with smiles of gladness and confidence. If a soldier were to ask one of them to do something for him, 10 or 20 men would at once spring forward to do his bidding. They are simple and honest people and they trust the Japanese Forces absolutely. The Dutch and Chinese have for long imposed on this simplicity and honesty of the natives, utilizing them for their own gains.

Now that the Japanese Forces have entered the city, the natives have thrown off their fear of the Dutch and Chinese, and are wreaking their vengeance on them whenever they meet them.

It is a pitiable, and also ironical, sight to see the long queues of Chinese and Dutchmen, who have come to petition the Japanese authorities to protect them from the vengeance of the infuriated natives.

Most of the European and American population are hiding in the southwestern part of the city, which used to be the residential district of the British and the Americans.

The Dutchmen, however, are walking about the city with dazed expressions, as though they cannot realize that their power has come to an end. They do not seem to care what happens to their country as long as they themselves do not suffer from it.

Traffic Resumed

The Batavia street-cars, four in a train, roar through the streets as usual, and the horse-carts ply for fares in the side-streets. Toward noon, the canals that traverse the city at right angles are packed with women, who have come to do their laundry, and with men who have come to take a swim.

Above, outlined against the blue sky, is an advertisement balloon belonging to the Japanese Propaganda Corps. On it is the slogan, Long Live Greater East Asia! Some Indonesians are pointing their dark fingers at this balloon, and grinning.

The women are returning from their shopping and their baskets are filled with luscious green vegetables.

Batavia is a city of peace, about to make her first step in the direction of the establishment of a Greater East Asia.

PORTUGAL STARTS DRIVE TO SUBDUE COMMUNISM

Raid Reveals Employes of Anglo-U.S. Oil Firms Behind Move

Transocean

BERLIN, February 26.—Concerning the effects produced in Portugal by the recent meeting at Seville between El Candillo and the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio Osear de Fragoso Salazar, the semi-official German news agency reports from Hendaye today that the first practical result has been the energetic action by the Portuguese police against Bolshevik propaganda carried on under British protection.

The report affirms that, according to reliable information, the police, in the course of various raids, made the interesting discovery that the representatives in Portuguese provinces of the British and American Shell and Vacuum Oil companies took a leading part in the organization of propaganda directed against the existence of the Portuguese State.

The report adds that the arrested persons include holders of some ancient titles in the Portuguese nobility.

SPECIAL CADETS SCHOOL IS FORMED IN THAILAND

Move to Ensure Sufficient Number of Reserve Officers For Present War

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 8.—In order to have sufficient reserve officers on hand for the present war, the Thai Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Armed Forces, Luang Pibul, has ordered the establishment of a "Reserve Cadets School."

Applicants for this school must be between 19 and 25 years of age.

Cadets will have to study for 18 months. Those passing all examinations will have to serve 12 months as sub-lieutenants with the Thai armed forces.

Thereafter, they may return to their civilian professions but they will remain on the reserve list.

Those who have proved efficient even while in reserve will receive a monthly salary of Ticals 25.

Delivered From U.S. Imprisonment

Japanese residents express their overwhelming joy at liberation from the internment camp at Zamboanga, recently captured by the Imperial Forces after overcoming stubborn enemy resistance. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Photo by wire from Taihoku)

NAZI PRESS HAILS TIES OF REICH-JAPAN CULTURE

Must Continue It Even During War and Intensify Domains Of Art, Science

Transocean

BERLIN, February 26.—A meeting of the German-Japanese Cultural Committee, which was established in 1938, at the Foreign Office here has attracted great attention in the German press and all papers in Berlin published lengthy reports on the subject.

Commenting on the event, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the solidarity uniting Germany and Japan on the battlefields is based not only on a community of interests during war but on the consciousness of a more deeply-rooted cultural harmony between the two countries.

Both nations, it states, are aware of the fact that the struggle against the Imperialist Powers, who represent a vanishing period, has created conditions for a new order of things and, consequently, for the development of spiritual forces alike in Europe and East Asia.

It is thus natural that during the war, cultural problem should not be neglected, and that fruitful labors destined to intensify mutual relations in the domains of art and science should be continued notwithstanding the world struggle.

Delay in Allied Aid Causes Java's Fall

(Continued From Page 1)

communication exists between the Netherlands Government and the Netherlands East Indies," and that therefore, reports regarding the defeat of the Dutch forces in the colony cannot be verified.

"The actual position of the island is unknown," the announcement said.

"All commanders, including those having to operate singly, have been instructed to fight to the last," the announcement stated, adding, "they have the freedom to take whatever steps are necessary when their resistance would no longer serve any useful purpose."

The announcement said, the powers of the Netherlands authorities, whether military or civil, do not extend beyond a certain limit.

ALL THAILAND REJOICES

Japanese Capture of Rangoon Is Celebrated Everywhere

Domei

BANGKOK, March 10.—The whole of Thailand joined in spontaneous celebrations of the occupation of Rangoon by the Japanese Forces.

Informed quarters, in their praise of the brave and speedy attacks of the Japanese troops, are expressing heartfelt gratitude that the direct threat to Thailand has now been removed.

THAI EAGER TO INCREASE POPULATION OF COUNTRY

Plans Health Measures and to Establish More Maternity Hospitals

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 26.—For some time, the Thai Government has been trying to increase the number of its population chiefly by the improvement of general health conditions and by combating infant mortality. It has also tried to achieve this end by other means.

Thus, a special committee has been established for devising ways and means for inducing married couples to have more children and bachelors to marry.

Families with four children and more will receive special privileges granted by the State.

The Government is planning in addition the establishment of numerous maternity hospitals and public welfare centers for mothers and children.

The Government has partly removed the blackout restrictions in operation throughout Thailand and has ordered that all houses hoist the Rising Sun and Thai national flags for three days starting today in order to celebrate the fall of Rangoon.

U.S., Britain Reach Decision to Renew Pact on Caribbean

(Continued From Page 1)

by the Allies, hitherto hidden, are beginning to reveal themselves.

London Plays Up Debacle

The public can no longer be hoodwinked. Recently, the illustrated magazines of London, such as the Illustrated London News and the Sphere, published pictures of the American defeat at Pearl Harbor as though the event was a recent occurrence.

America, too, has made known recently the debacle at Hawaii saying she had no wish to hide the truth. But it is significant that she had to wait for three months before she made up her mind to show her honesty.

With regards to the fall of the Netherlands East Indies, America is saying she could not help it, when the truth is that she did not lift a single finger to help her ally.

On land, the troops that met the Japanese were Dutchmen. On sea, the ships that met the Japanese Navy were mostly Dutch. Both the Americans and the British deserted their ally, the Dutch, at the most critical time.

Nichi Nichi: The Japanese Forces have made the Greater East Asia Sea a Japanese lake and the Japanese are now in complete control of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. What is America going to do about it?

U.S. Army, Navy Reshuffled

Suzuki: Secretary War Henry L. Stimson is reported to have reorganized the U.S. Army. The latest reports from America show that the Navy has also been reorganized.

Chief of U.S. Naval Operations Admiral Harold R. Stark has been shifted to his new post of Supreme Commander of the American Fleet in the Atlantic. Admiral Joseph E. King is the new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, as well as Chief of Strategic Operations. This is an attempt to coordinate the theoretical and the practical department in the American forces.

The public is demanding that the Government do something about the defeats, and the Government is obliged to "do something." It, therefore, sent its fleet to the Atlantic apparently to aid the British.

However, judging from the unwitting revelation of the American project of making a naval base at Eritrea on the part of Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Wartime Production, the American Government is evidently bent on defending the Red Sea and aiding the British in the Near East. But the Indian Ocean is no longer in the hands of the British. Even if the combined American and British Fleet ventured into the Indian Ocean, it would only fall easy prey to the Japanese Navy.

Especially significant is the effect on India of the fall of Rangoon. The 300,000,000 people of India will constitute a serious menace to the British. The change of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal for Premier Winston Churchill is regarded as the only hope in controlling India, but the policy of the British Government toward India will remain the same.

The British cannot afford to give independence to India because that would mean the collapse of the British Empire. Besides, since Britain no longer controls the Indian Ocean, the gap between India and Britain will become greater, until they are completely separated.

Nichi Nichi: How is Australia?

Australia Near Collapse

Suzuki: Australia is on the verge of collapse; the fall of the Netherlands East Indies has stripped her of her armor, and she is helpless before the superior might of Japan.

Australia cannot depend on American or British aid and if she fights, she is bound to lose. It is time she woke up from her silly dream.

Japan has not only won all her battles, she has also succeeded in the reconstruction of the conquered territories, as evidenced by conditions in the Philippines and Malaya. With the fall of the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese sphere of influence has expanded enormously.

The South American countries are paying close attention to the progress of the Japanese. When they see that Japan is bound to win in the end, they will change their attitude toward the United States. We Japanese, in South America are hoping and praying for this, and waiting with eagerness for further reports of the progress of the Imperial Forces.

Soldiers in Shonan Fete Army Day With Big Banzai

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 10.—Observing the deeply significant first Army Day since the fall of Singapore, Japanese Army officers and men with their various units, on Shonan Island early this morning with the break of day, paid their respects to the Imperial Palace. Praying for the firm establishment of Greater East Asia, the officers and men raised thunderous banzai.

Factors in Victory Explained by Ugaki

(Continued From Page 1)

victory of the Japanese Navy, he went on as follows:

"Admirals and officers of the Japanese Navy believe upon meeting the fleet of the Allied navy that they would certainly win. What enables them to materialize that confidence is the superiority of the Japanese admirals and officers over the Allied admirals and officers in ability and courage.

"What has made the Japanese Navy victorious is not maneuvers held for display, but rich experience gained in actual battles and its glorious tradition.

"The battles of Java and Surabaya have proved that the Japanese Navy is a real expert of the sea. It proves that my former article in which I said that the Japanese Navy was stronger than the United States sea force was correct. In that article I concluded that when the Japanese and American navies meet, the superiority of the national characteristics of the two nations would decide the outcome of the battle.

"My conclusion is now realized and the Japanese Navy has proved its superiority. The training and noble spirit of self sacrifice of the Japanese Navy are now concretely shown.

"The fall of Java and Sumatra will be a deadly blow to the Allies. The fate of Australia is ironical. Australia has sent its soldiers to other countries, and for its own defense it now requires aid from undependable Great Britain and the United States.

Australia's own airplanes and pilots are in foreign lands, while their wives and children are threatened by the bombing of Japanese planes. Australians are vainly waiting for the return of their sons and brothers, who were sent to other lands.

"This is a great lesson to those, who did not realize the fate of their own country. It is also a punishment for believing in help from 'democratic' Allies that would never come."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, March 11

YOMIURI—Gracious Imperial Rescript Granted
NICHI NICHI—Is Australia Going to Share the Fate of N.E.I.?
ASAHI—Question of Using War Prisoners
HOCHI—One Stage of Greater East Asia War

Gracious Imperial Rescript Granted

YOMIURI

In appreciation of distinguished services rendered by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces operating in the East Indies regions, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a gracious Rescript on March 10 to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in the Southern Regions, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. Not only the two Commanders-in-Chief, but all officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy engaged in the said operations must have been filled with awe and trepidation.

The Imperial Navy Force operating in the southern waters seized complete mastery of the seas in that region after wiping out the combined fleet of the United States, the Netherlands, Britain and Australia in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean in the Sea Battle off Surabaya on February 27 and the Sea Battle off Batavia on March 1 and destroying the enemy air force in that area.

The Imperial Army Force, in close collaboration with the Navy Force, effected forced landings on Java Island, the last base of resistance of the powerful enemy forces, and, after fierce attacks of nine days, made the enemy surrender unconditionally. Thus, overthrowing all key stategic points in the Southwestern Pacific region, they thoroughly wiped out enemy influences and placed the imperial Forces on an undefeatable basis.

The honor bestowed upon the Army and Navy by His Majesty the Emperor by granting the gracious Rescript is, at the same time an honor to all subjects of the Empire. Tightening further the national solidarity, we hereby pledge to forge ahead for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Is Australia Going to Share The Fate of N.E.I.?

NICHI NICHI

As the result of the unconditional surrender of 100,000 enemy troops in the Netherlands East Indies, world attention is now focussed on the stand of Australia and New Zealand in the War of Greater East Asia.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, both Australia and New Zealand, as parts of the ring forming the British Empire, declared war on this country without hesitation. They are actually experiencing now the results of such a heedless, rash action. As it was in the fighting in Malaya, desperate resistance put up by the Australian troops in the Netherlands East Indies proved to be powerless before the fierce offensives of the Imperial Forces. Frankly recognizing the fighting strength of the Imperial Forces which will smash everything before them, General Gordon Bennet, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian troops who barely escaped from the Malay front, told the Government and people of Australia about it straightforwardly.

Should Australia and New Zealand continue their resistance against this country, ignoring actual experiences of General Bennet and tens of thousands of their troops severely beaten by the Imperial Forces, and still rely upon the United States and Britain which are not worthy of any trust, they would certainly have to share the same fate as that of the Netherlands East Indies. Completing the occupation of the entire area from Rangoon to the Netherlands East Indies, the superiority of the Imperial Forces in the Southwestern Pacific region is absolute, both from the viewpoints of strategy and access to natural resources. No matter what strategy they may adopt, it is utterly impossible for the United States and Britain to give effective aid to Australia and New Zealand which are isolated completely now.

This fact has been frankly recognized by the public in the United States and Britain. If Australia and New Zealand really wish to save their countries from ruin, they must abandon useless resistance at once, frankly recognizing the stern fact that they cannot expect any aid from the United States and Britain as their communications have been completely cut off.

The Imperial Naval Air Force has already seized control of the air in Northern Australia and its extension to the southern part of the country is now a mere matter of time. The actual strength of Australia is concentrated in a few large cities in the southern part, which indicates the weakness of that country's defense. If they think they can halt Japanese attacks by their scant man-power of only 7,000,000, it must be said they really do not know themselves.

If Australia and New Zealand wish to maintain their existence in a corner of the vast Pacific Ocean, they must first of all awake from the illusion of depending on the United States and Britain, and, instead must collaborate positively for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At this crucial moment, they must fully realize that is the only way left for their own preservation. There is no time left for them to brood over whether to continue resistance or not. Since the United States and Britain are not worthy of any trust, they must abandon their arms at once and open their vast territory and rich resources as a part of the Greater East Asia Sphere. Pointing out once again that this is the only way left for their existence, we wish to urge them to reflect seriously at this moment.

Question of Using War Prisoners

ASAHI

According to the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on March 10, the total number of war prisoners captured up to March 7 since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia reached approximately 120,000. When about 93,000 Dutch troops and 5,000 American, British and Australian troops who abandoned their arms as the result of the unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies on March 9, are added the grand total of war prisoners swells to more than 200,000.

Besides providing them with daily necessities which we are obliged to do, we must consider the question of using them for useful labor, although there will be many difficulties in doing so. Since the cessation of hostilities with France some 21 months ago, Germany has been using over 1,500,000 French war prisoners for agricultural and mining labor. Since there are many similarities between their languages and customs, excepting some psychological difficulties between the victors and the conquered, we believe there are comparatively few obstructions in using the French prisoners for such purposes.

The situation will be quite different in the case of large numbers of war prisoners taken by the Imperial Forces in Hongkong, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, except for the native soldiers of those countries. Despite many difficulties in using them, in view of the shortage of labor in this country as well as of the necessity of developing resources in the southern regions and rehabilitation of occupied areas, not only privates and non-commissioned officers but officers, too, should not be fed for doing nothing. Since the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the humane treatment of war prisoners by this country has been appreciated by the world. They should not be allowed to live an idle life, however, for the sake of their health.

One Stage of Greater East Asia War

HOCHI

As the result of the unconditional surrender of the Allied forces in Java Island, the occupation of the entire island was completed on March 9. The achievement of such a glorious victory within only nine days after landing is indeed unparalleled in world war history. We cannot help but admire the matchless valor of the Imperial Forces. With the occupation of Sumatra, Borneo and Java Islands, the Netherlands have now been wiped out of existence from world history and the country which had played an important role in the history of Europe has thus come to an end.

Japan never wished to war with the Dutch East Indies. Sincerely desirous of adjusting national relations by peaceful means, this country repeatedly asked the reconsideration of the Dutch authorities but in vain. Thus, we were compelled to take up arms which caused the ruin of that country. There is nobody to blame but themselves.

Thus, with the occupation of entire Java, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has entered a new stage from practical viewpoints. The occupation of the main regions of the Greater East Asia Sphere in no way means the conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. Since Australia and India are now made the bases of the enemy, we must renew our firm determination to key up our operations more vigorously for the wiping out of the enemy in those areas.

Churchill Cabinet At Critical Stage; More Shock Fatal

(Continued From Page 1)

heading, "The Feeling of Crisis in London" writes, "From the background of its own faults, its own incompetence and weakness, there started a lingering crisis in London which already has reached Churchill himself."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung which views in Sir Stafford Cripps the coming man, writes: "If the elite of the political and military leaders has become so small in England under the present antiquated system, then a man like Cripps may certainly smell his chances of being regarded as the best man for the war. His copying of Churchill will be perfected as soon as he himself is forced to explain his own failures with the sins and shortcoming of his predecessors."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt writes: "Churchill has failed because he is the British imperialist of the old school believing that England was safe behind her fleet and placing the burdens of the war upon the shoulders of other nations. Today, the nimbus of Britain's invincibility has vanished. Already, Cripps is acting as if he were the Prime Minister. The intensification of the war at all risks at the side of the Bolshevists and the introduction of Soviet Russian methods in the British war industry are the guiding lines for the new era whose prominent representative is Sir Stafford Cripps. What this would mean for Europe was expressed recently by the London Times with unparalleled cynicism. Not a single word need be added to this British betrayal of Europe. It is sufficient to say that by now those peoples in Europe who still remain neutral are beginning to recognize the fateful course along which Britain is steering under the leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps."

U.S. Bans Typewriter Sales

Domei

BERNE, March 9.—From March 5 the sale of new and old typewriters have been prohibited by the United States Government, according to a dispatch from Washington. As practically all the typewriter-manufacturing factories in the country have been converted into war-production plants, the Government took this drastic step to maintain the present supply of typewriters in stock.

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Directed by LEONID MOGY
SANNOMIYA GEKIJO
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